INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 288 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1930. — PRICE ONE ANNA.

EDITOR "CONGRESS BULLETIN"

Mrs. Virbala Asar the Present Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" Bombay.

HONOURING HUNGER-STRIKE MARTYR

—:o:—

To-day's Silent Procession In The City

To honour the memory of Sjt. Maniklal Sen who died in Murshidabad Jail as a result of hunger-strike for 60 days, there will be a Silent Procession to-day (Tuesday) under the auspices of Girgaum Swatanrya Sangh.

The procession will start from Chowpatty at 6 p.m. (S. T.) and will proceed through Girgaum Back Road, C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar and Kalbadevi, and terminate on Azad Maidan.

All are requested to join the procession bare-headed.

HARTAL IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Students Come Out Of Classes.

Students of Schools and colleges emptied the classes on Monday in sympathy with the death of the 17 year old Manekial Sen, who died in Midnapur Jail after hunger-strike of 60 days and also because a report was circulated that the Sholapur prisoners were executed in Bombay jail.

There was a partial hartal observed by the merchants.

Salvage Ship Blown Up

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Lorient—The famous Italian salvage ship "Artiglio" which has been salvaging the wreck of the O. steamer "Egypt" has blown up. Fourteen of the crew are believed to have been killed. The disaster occurred at 4 in the afternoon near the Island House.

Seven of the crew were saved and admitted to the hospital.

Belle Isle fishermen who picked up the survivors found that two of the victims were wearing full diving kit.—Reuter.

MYSORE, Dec. 8.

Lord Hardinge Arrived at Mysore this morning. During a weeks stay here Lord Hardinge will revisit places of interest in the State.

ARE TURKISH BATHS A MENACE TO CITY'S HEALTH?

City Fathers' Inconclusive Research

IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS FOR POLICE SERGEANTS.

Turkish Baths and Massage Institutions in the City were the targets of attack by the City Fathers on Monday.

One of the corporators in the course of his speech impressing upon the necessity of licensing these institutions narrated an incident of a young man who went for a massage and succumbed to the charms of the girls in the "Bath".

Commissioner Dalal was of opinion that the Municipality could not check prostitution if it was carried in these institutions but could only have a control over them if they were proved to be a menace to public health.

That the Bombay sergeants and other higher police officers should wear numbers or other distinctive marks so that they may be easily identified by the public was the opinion expressed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation at a meeting held on Monday afternoon.

The resolution which was moved by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, who invited the attention of the Government to the desirability of the early adoption of a system of giving numbers or other distinctive marks to the police officers in the city of Bombay in the grade of Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants, whereby they could be easily known and identified by the public.

IDENTIFICATION FACILITIES.

The mover declared that the police constables, Havaldars and Jamadars were given numbers, but in the case of higher police officers, such as, Sub-Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, Inspectors and Sergeants their uniform was common and they were given no number with the result that it was difficult to identify them. Except perhaps the lawyers and a very few of those who came in contact with the police, nobody knew to distinguish a sergeant from an Inspector. As a matter of fact the Inspector had two stars attached to his uniform, the Deputy Inspector had one star and the sergeant none at all. But the public did not know this.

During the last six months occasions had occurred when it was found necessary to trace police officers for allegations of assaults on the public but the officers concerned, could not be identified. The speaker cited the instance of a 'dhobi' who died as a result of police assault. The inquest was held but it was not possible to identify the assailant. Similarly there were incidents opposite the Girgaum Police Court and the Esplanade Police Court where innocent pedestrians were belaboured by the police but in most cases the assailants could not be identified. Government had already recognised the principal of distinction by giving stars to Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors and the speaker wanted this principle to be extended by giving numbers to the police officers. He added that they had a very good case to approach the Government for this measure.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Vora and passed by the House.

LICENSE FOR TURKISH BATHS.

Earlier there was lively discussion over the proposition moved by Mr. V. S. Velinkar that the "Turkish Baths" in the city should be licensed.

Mr. Parulekar, who seconded the resolution said that some Turkish Baths were reputed to be brothels. He cited an instance which came to his notice very recently. A man went to one of these places for the purpose of massage and succumbed to the charms of the girls who were massaging him. The very next day he was infected with a terrible venereal disease.

Rao Bahadur Asavle moved an amendment that a recommendation should be sent to the Government for the abolition of these Baths which were a danger to the city. If they licensed them, the baths would still exist and the problem would not be solved.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee asked agencies like the Social Service League to move in the matter and expose such baths where it would be discovered prostitution was carried on.

MUNICIPALITY HELPLESS?

The Municipal Commissioner said that he had sought legal opinion on the question whether the Municipality could license the Baths. They could license the Baths only on the ground that the sanitary conditions were such as to make them a menace to the city and not on the ground that prostitution was carried on in them. The Municipality would not be able to check prostitution, being only a public health body and it was a matter which could be properly dealt with by the police. He referred to the fact that the Prostitution Act was amended and if the police collected the necessary evidence it was possible to deal with such cases.

The amendment of Mr. Asavle was put to vote first and was carried, but when the same was moved as a substantive proposition, it was defeated. The House, therefore, came to no decision.

PLEA FOR INDIAN INSURANCE.

The next item of interest was moved by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe who proposed: "That the Commissioner be requested to revise the approved list of Insurance companies so as to include only Indian Insurance companies, and see that all advances that are made to Municipal employees on Insurance policies are in future made on policies of Indian Insurance Companies only." The mover referred to the fact that the Corporation gave advances to its employees to enable them to pay their Insurance premiums. With a view to induce them to patronize Indian Insurance companies, he thought, such advances should be only made when the

(Continued on page 3)

WOMEN'S MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN.

"Chronicle" Photo

Citizens of Bombay held a public meeting on Sunday at Azad Maidan to congratulate Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his re-arrest

"ALL QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT" RESPONSIBLE FOR CLASHES IN BERLIN AND OTHER GERMAN TOWNS.

Revolver Shots Exchanged Between Nazis And "Reds."

LONDON, Dec 8.

Berlin—There have been many collisions between the Nazis and the Communists in Berlin and other towns. Twelve persons were injured and 20 arrested in the course of a demonstration in Berlin against the film "All Quiet on the Western Front."

Twenty policemen and Nazis were admitted to the hospital after collision between the Communists and the Nazis at Bernau, while 10 persons were seriously injured in a riot as a result of the Nazis endeavouring to break up a Republican meeting at Hamein.

A dozen Nazis were hit by revolver bullets and one died, in a conflict with the Communists in Bonn.—Reuter.

Danger Signals On The Railways

—:o:—

GENERAL STRIKE THREAT BY MEN.

—:o:—

Negotiations With Railway Board In Progress.

T. U. LEADERS MEET IN DELHI.

NEW DELHI, December 8.

Meetings of several organisations connected with railwaymen were held in Delhi during the last week. The Central Council of the N. W. Railway (re-organised) Union met on December 5, 6 and 7 with Dewan Chamanlal in the Chair, and in addition to adopting the Constitution Committee's report, simplyfying the rules and providing for the immediate adoption of a Relief Fund Scheme for all Union members, considered the recommendation of the Central Committee "to condemn dilatory tactics of the N. W. Railway Agency" and its suggestion to organise a general strike on the N. W. Railway in the event of an unsatisfactory reply from the Government of India regarding the appointment of a Conciliation Board.

The Central Council decided to give notice to the N. W. Railway Agency that "in view of the eleven month old assurance of the Government of India that the Union would be directly furnished with a reply on the matter of appointment of the Conciliation Board" it expected a detailed and satisfactory reply to its memorandum of grievances by February 15, 1931.

ROCKS AHEAD.

Opening the meeting, Mr. Chamanlal said that the time had come for the worker to organise themselves as measures of retrenchment in wages and numbers were contemplated on various railways.

The Central Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation met on December 7. Mr. S. C. Joshi presided. The meeting decided that the issue raised by the G. I. P. Railway strike settlement was of such paramount importance, affecting the basis of negotiations between employers and workers, that the meeting with the Railway Board, fixed for December 8, should be confined entirely to this issue.

GENERAL STRIKE—THE ONLY REPLY.

Strong feeling was evinced at this meeting, and speaker after speaker urged that the Unions should prepare for a general strike as the only way in which justice could be obtained.

The Council finally decided that the question should take precedence over other subjects. The Council adjourned till next day.

The Conference of the Federation with the Railway Board, which was to commence this morning, did not take place today, but it is understood that some correspondence is in progress with the Railway Board for obtaining certain information prior to the meeting.—A. P.

Arrested For Lending House To Congress.

—:o:—

SURAT, December 8.

Mr. Mohanlal Varajdas Pachigar, stated to be the owner of the Congress House on Ambaji Road, has been arrested to-day under section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act on a charge of lending his house for use to the local Congress Committee which has been declared unlawful.

Of four men arrested about a month back, belonging to the party called the Khaddar Pracharak Mandal on a charge under Ordinance 3, three men have been released, following orders from the Government to release all under trials arrested under Ordinances which have ceased to be in force. One of them named Kalubhai has been detained for trial under section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Surat observed a hartal yesterday to protest against the arrest of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. I large meeting was also held which was addressed, among others, by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.—A. P.

"DEFIANCE OF AUTHORITY CONTINUES."

Indian Situation Through Delhi Glasses.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

The Government of India's appreciation of the political situation up to December 8th cabled to the Secretary of State states, rumours still persist, of the collection of gangs of Afridis with the intention of attacking the troops in Khajuri and Akha Khel plains. So far, however, the only hostile section which has materialised occurred on December 3rd when a gang of about 100 Qambar Khels followed up the civering party in Aka Khel plain while troops were returning to camp at Niri Khel. Our casualties were one British Officer killed and one British other rank wounded. Fortnightly reports for the last half of November have so far been received from only three local Governments.

In the towns of the United Provinces agitation is more or less moribund. Meetings and processions have lost much of their previous attraction; but the boycott continues in sporadic form and it remains to be seen here as elsewhere whether the expiry of the unlawful intimidation ordinance will be followed by a revival of the activities. The countryside is reported to have been little affected. The touring officers find the people friendly, but are very anxious about the economic situation since the producers are finding it very difficult to sell their produce, a feature common to most provinces.

INDISCIPLINE IN JAILS.

Considerable indiscipline in jails is reported andt Assam mentions similar difficulties. The view of the Bihar and Orissa Government is that, while the civil disobedience movement is becoming less intensive and less popular, there were definite indications during November that it was degenerating into violence. In this province there have been several incidents of late in which violence appears to have been premeditated and reports from Tirhoot Division have been somewhat disquieting. As noted below the past week has witnessed sporadic acts of violence in several other provinces and while it is unnecessary to assume that these are more than incidental features of the situation, they have been more in evidence than for some time past. The Assam Government reports that the improvement in the political situation has been maintained. Attempts continue to boycott Government educational institutions, but the Congress opinion in this matter appears to be divided in Bombay City.

DEFIANCE OF AUTHORITY.

There have been further deliberate attempts to defy the authorities with consequent clashes between them and the public in several of which there have been stone-throwing at the police. A violent assault is reported to have been made on a shopkeeper who opened his shop for sale of foreign cloth and a somewhat similar incident in Benares led to collosion between the police and volunteers. In Karachi there have been organised defiance of the authorities by the Congress and the Youth Association which appears to have taken the form of demonstration before courts of local Magistrates and Judges. The police have had forcibly to disperse several gatherings. There have been several terrorist outrages during the week at Chandpur in Bengal. An Inspector of Police was killed, the alleged murderers being subsequently arrested in Cawnpore. A party of police who were about to carry out a search for suspects were fired on by a youth and several of the party were injured. The assailant was killed. There is now good reason to believe that the wrecking of a mail train which occurred in Burma about a month ago was the work of the Bengal Revolutionary Party and a number of arrests have been made in this connection.

THE R. T. C.

The proceedings of the Round Table Conference continue to be closely followed by all who are interested in the political future country. Provisional classification of the heads by Lord Shankey and the possible methods of effecting a Federation are being critically examined in the press and particular interest is taken in the status of India and in the form of the Central Government. Hope alternates with anxiety as to the outcome of the Conference, but the feeling is growing that it represents a very important constructive effort to find a solution and that it merits the good wishes of all who have at heart the interests of India.

2 Congressmen in Bijapur Jail On Hunger-Strike.

(From A Correspondent.)

HUNAGUND, Dec. 6.

From reliable source it is learnt that Shriyut Narapriacharya Katti and Hanamantacharya Joshi, who are undergoing an imprisonment in the Bijapur Jail are on Hunger-strike since eight days.

Mr. Katti left his college studies in 1920, when he was in Senior B.A. class. Since then he is working in the national cause. Mr. Hanamantacharya Joshi is a Pandit and an expert astrologer.

Mr. Madvarao Puyati, another Congress worker and a lieutenant of Dr. Hardikar, it is reported, grown very weak in jail.

A new Congress house has been started here. Twenty persons have been convicted so far.

MISSES MANIBEN PATEL & KHURSHEDBEN NAOROJI

—:o:—

Released From Sabarmati Jail

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 8.

Miss Maniben Vallabhai Patel and Miss Khurshedben Naoroji were released this morning from Sabarmati Jail on the expiry of their term of imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.—A. P.

SJT. GANGADHARRAO

—:o:—

To Be Released On Personal Recognisances.

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 3.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande was brought here under police escort by Poona Mail yesterday. Immediately he was taken to the Cantonment Police Station by the Home Inspector. The City Magistrate, Mr. Nimbkar was brought to the Police Station and Sjt. Deshpande was produced before him. The Magistrate asked him if he was willing to give bail. Mr. Deshpande is to be released on personal recognisances. The case is fixed on the 10th instant.

KAKALBHAI KOTHARI ACQUITTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Dec. 8.

The long drawn out trial of Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothari of Saurashtra came to an end to-day. Mr. Yusufji Magistrate, having discharged Sjt. Kothari on the ground that the ordinance under which he stood charged had lapsed.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

New York, Dec. 8.

Previous closing rate	10.73
To-day's opening rate	10.70
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	10.57
Difference	—.16

—:o:—

Broach expectations A-M Rs. 179

Bureau Report 1,42,43,000 bales.
Ginning Report 1,28,35,000 bales

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Previous closing rate	5.65
To-day's opening rate	5.64
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	5.63
Difference	unchanged.

MOSCOW CONSPIRACY TRIAL JUDGMENT.

—:o:—

Ramzin And 4 Others To Hang.

REMAINING THREE GET 10 YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Moscow.—The following prisoners in the conspiracy trial of eight professors and engineers have been sentenced to death: MM. Ramzin, Lariechev, Charnowsky, Kalinnikov and Fedotov.

The remainder have been sentenced to ten year's penal servitude. All will be deprived of their property. The sentences are final and there can be no appeal.—Reuter.

Greatest excitement marked the closing scenes. Announcement of sentence was greeted by loud and prolonged cheers by thronging the Court. Prisoners were found guilty on all counts. The Court in judgment declared that all attempts of the accused to create a crisis within the country had failed; hence, prisoners plotted to obtain intervention of foreign States.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A smart young GIRL for shop, experience unnecessary. Apply box No. 499, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3850

WANTED—CLERKS, Overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates etc. to consult KAPOOR AND COMPANY, Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A R3843

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS for an up-to-date Life Office under Expert Indian Management for the provinces of Bombay, C. P. and C. I. on commission and office allowance only. Apply stating experience, previous achievements, expectations and references:—TAJ INSURANCE CO., LTD., Taj Building, Drummond Road, Agra.
A 2141

WANTED—An experienced hard-working AUTOMOBILE ELECTRICIAN. Those who have served in Motor Work-shops need only apply in person, Messrs. TRIANGULAR MOTOR WORKS, Colaba.
A R3849

WANTED—APPLICATIONS with true copies of Service Certificates for Assistant Station Masters in grade 40—4—63 are invited to reach the Office of Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Rly. Moradabad by the 20th December 1930 latest. Only those who possess certificates for passing telegraphy and who have worked as Assistant Station Masters need apply. These appointments will be temporary in first instance subject to discharge at 24 hours notice. Selected candidates will have to pass a test in Telegraphy, A. S. M.'s duties and Health Examination.
A 2140

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection. Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Educational

LIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretaries' Accounting, Shorthand, Advertises' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
M 1986

Trade Announcement.

AN INTERESTING OFFER TO Co-operative Societies and retail dealers.—Surplus stock of Government of India Military Rugs soft and fleecy. Only two thousand left. Available in bales of 25 and 10 at Rs. 137-8 and Rs. 70 respectively less 10 per cent trade discount delivered free of railway freight per passenger train anywhere in Bombay Presidency. Assorted wonderful check rugs in bales of 25 and 10 at Rs. 103-2 and Rs. 41-4 respectively, less 10 per cent. trade discount. Unsold goods taken back if returned within a month (freight paid by the purchaser). All orders to follow with an advance of not less than Rs. 10. Apply:—The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk mills, Limited, Bangalore.
2103

Loans

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to invest immediately on a very lucrative Business Rs. 2,000/- Income and Interest guaranteed. Apply Box No. 498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3842

Profession.

YOUR FUTURE accurately told through YOGIC MEDITATION. Data not required. Send twelve anna stamps. "VENOJ", Room 29, Building 286, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
P R3846

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA LTD. (In Liquidation.)

DECLARATION OF 5TH DIVIDEND TO UNSECURED CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIFTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of one anna in the rupee, has been declared payable to Unsecured Creditors on and after this date at 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

No action need be taken by those Creditors whose instructions have been received to pay all future dividends to their Bankers.

Dividend Forms are being forwarded by post to all Creditors other than those referred to in the preceding paragraph.

CLARENCE G. ASHWORTH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
25, Mangoe Lane,
Calcutta, 6th December, 1930.
2136

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on THURSDAY, the 11th December 1930, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Association, situated at 16, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, to consider the question of occasionally closing the Forward Cotton Market and to express the views thereupon.

By Order of the Committee,
BEGRAJ GUPTA,
RATILAL T. THAKKAR
Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 8th December, 1930.
2154

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 16931 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 176245 to 176249 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company Limited, standing in the name of our client Bai Rukhiabai mother of Abdul Kadar Bawla, has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office Electric House, Post, Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1930.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys-at-Law.
2143

Public Notices.

THE LOKAMANYA MILLS, BARSI, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in India.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 8TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at Barsi on SUNDAY, the 21st December, 1930, at 4 p.m., in the Company's Office in Mill Compound, to transact the following business:—

1. The account closing year has been changed to the end of December and so the annual summary and returns are to be forwarded to Registrar of Companies.
2. To elect two Directors for the next year in place of Messrs. P. V. Joshi and Rao Bahadur L. V. Pophale, who retire by rotation. Mr. P. V. Joshi has appeared for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the next year and fix their remuneration.
4. To declare the appointment of a Special Director, made by the Managing Agents for the next year.
5. To transact any other business, which the Chairman may allow to bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. V. SULAKHE, B.A.,
for Sulakhe & Co.,
Managing Agents
Barsi, dated 7-12-1930.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 14th December 1930 to 28th December 1930, both days inclusive.
2135

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2250 of 1929.

Bai GHAROOBAI BALARAM AJINKYE and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BALKRISHNA PURSHOTTAM MANTRI and another ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 23rd day of September, 1930, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right title and interest of the Defendants in the following properties:—

(1) All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground situate at near New Bhatwadi Road Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 201 Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector or Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. A/2134 and New Survey No. 1B/7954 and Cadastral Survey No. 1379 Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 402 (1) and (2) and 403 and Street Nos. 3-777 and 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Kashinath Vithoba, on or towards the West by Bhatwadi Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Parmanandas Jinabhai and on or towards the South by Girgaum Road.

(2) ALL that piece or parcel of Vacant land or Otla being part of plot No. 9, City Improvement Trust land, attached to Radhakrishna Temple, situate at New Bhatwadi Road, Girgaum in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 30 Square yards or thereabouts (more or less) registered under New Survey Nos. IA/7903 and 2/7903 and Cadastral Survey No. 1378 part Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. and Street Nos. 6-7 and bounded as follows on the East by Ramkrishna Temple, on the West by Bhatwadi on the North by Parmanandas Jiwandas' house and on the South by Girgaum Road.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 5th day of January, 1931, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 24th day of November 1930.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
2137

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1720 of 1930.

The OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) AWOOD LEBBE MERIKER VILCASSIM, (2) PASSU M. HIRA and (3) LEO FLORENCE MIRANDA ..... Defendants.

To

AWOOD LEBBE MERIKAR VILCASSIM and PASSU M. HIRA.

The 1st and 2nd defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit as a long Cause praying for a declaration that the alleged transfer mentioned in the plaint of the concern of Richardson and Co., from the 1st defendant to the 2nd defendant is a sham one and of no effect that the alleged transfer is void and of no effect and not binding, on the plaintiff that the alleged transfer is voidable and may be avoided and set aside that the plaintiff is entitled to the shop and the business carried on in the name of Richardson and Co and the assets book debts and goodwill thereof subject to the right of the 3rd defendant as the mortgagee thereof and for an order that the 2nd defendant may be ordered to hand over to the plaintiff the said shop and the said business carried on in the name of Richardson and Co., together with the assets and goodwill thereof that the 2nd defendant may be ordered to account to the plaintiff for any assets of the said shop or business which may have been disposed of by him and to pay to the plaintiff the value thereof, for Receiver and injunction, for an order that the 2nd defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of the suit and for further and other relief and the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 19th day of January, 1931.

Dated this 8th day of December 1930.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2139

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Bai NATHIBAI, daughter of Kalliani Lalji, of Mangrol, in Kathiawad, Hindu Inhabitant, widow ..... Deceased

MANECKCHAND MOTICHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, doing business as Grain Merchant, the sole residuary legatee under the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Hanuman Gally, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. S. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

M. A. VAKIL.

The 5th day of December, 1930.
Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2138

FREE GIFT!
DIARY-1931
365 Pages—one day a page.
Apply with
Four annas postage stamps
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
[illegible]

Amusements

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

Sale of Narottam Wady property of Kalbadevi Road, advertised to take place to-day has been POSTPONED "sine die".

AUCTION SALE OF "WHITE" MOTOR LORRY.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2099 of 1930 (Sabsing Gulabsing vs. Baryamsing Bhagatsing) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the motor garage of Mr. Jagannath Mohanlal, Connaught Road, Tank Bunder:—

"White" Motor Lorry, 5 tons 19 H. P. No. B 193 in running order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Gordon House" 1st Floor, Apollo Bunder, opp. Watson Annexe, (where the kit has been removed for sale) valuable specially made-to-order house-hold furniture by John Roberts and other well-known makers such as dining table, chairs, Jacobean side-board and dinnerwaggon, Cottage Piano by Hamilton, drawing room and Chesterfield suites, blackwood pier tables, zoondah cupboards, revolving book case, cabinets, writing tables, iron cots, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door almyrahs, crockery and glassware, carpets, etc., etc.,

The property of Messrs. W. Billinton and G. D. Shuttleworth.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 2 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "The Retreat" No. 24, Bandra Hill, Bandra, valuable made-to-order house-hold furniture, such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, dinnerwaggon, drawing room suites, Milner's safe on stand, German Pianoes, mirror and plain almyrahs, Kashmir walnut wood carved furniture, rich crockery, cutlery, plain and rich Venetian glassware, curios, ancient historical paintings, garden tubs and plants, generator, X-Ray apparatus, Cinema apparatus and films, fans, valuable books, Sedan and Touring "Ford" motor cars, etc.

The property of the late Mr. J. D. Fry of G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

Friends ALL THE WORLD OVER secured by joining the Intern. Correspond. and Exchange Club, Box 29, Groningen (Hollapd). Hundreds of educated members, in every civilised part of the world! Make pen-friends all the world over. Fascinating intellectual pastime. Subscription Rs. 6/12 a year. Ask for free prospectus and monthly club review.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Funniest Picture you have seen with the Queen of Comediennes.
FANNIE BRICE
in
BE YOURSELF
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Picture, of the Night Clubs and Prize Rings.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Picture All Stock Brokers Must See.
CHARLES MURRAY
in
CLANCY IN WALL STREET
A Comedy Epic of the Bears and Bulls of Wall Street.

EMPRESS
TALKIES.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
100 P.C. SONG, MUSIC, DIALOGUE, ROMANTIC DRAMA.
BETTY COMPSON
in
"STREET GIRL"
The Story of a Broadway Cinderella.

PATHE
CINEMA.
Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee Saturday and Sunday, 4 p.m.
THE MANAGEMENT HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT OWING TO ITS TREMENDOUS SUCCESS THEY HAVE DECIDED TO HOLD OVER
"Fast Life"
A FIRST NATIONAL-VITAPHONE PRODUCTION UNTIL TUESDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.
IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE MOST SENSATIONAL AND DRAMATIC SUCCESS OF THE YEAR
Featuring
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Jr.,
and
LORETTA YOUNG.
The Two Young People who act like veterans.
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
The opening meet of Quorn Hun

RIALTO TALKIES
The last day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JOAN CRAWFORD
our modern maidens
WITH SOUND
ALSO
LAUREL & HARDY
All-Talking Comedy.
TO-MORROW.
JOHN GILBERT
in
DESERT NIGHTS

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 8,
B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to 20th Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 1/15 January.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Dec.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 15/16 December 15th Jany.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 29/32 16 January to Feb.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277 3/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 916.
Banks Buying 3 Months 940
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 138 3/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 136. 1/8
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 82 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 103 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157 1/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 99 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 11/16 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 8th inst
Japan/London 2/0 17/32 6th inst.
London/Paris 123.50 6th inst.
London/Belgium 34.78 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.06 6th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Dull inst 15 5/8 6th inst.
Gold £ 4-5-1 3/4 5th inst. £ 4-5-1 3/4 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 15 7/8 5th inst 15 5/8 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 3/4 5th inst 15 9/16 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 5/8 5th inst 34 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 7/32 p. c. 5th inst. 2 1/4 p. c. 6th inst
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 13/32 p. c. 5th inst. 2 15/32 p. c. 6th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 2 3/4 per cent. 3 Mos 4 per cent 6 Mons. 4-1/4 per cent. 12 Mons. 4 per cent.
Tone: Quiet.

Tone of Silver—China small sellers. Decline is due to absence of buyers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay Dec. 8

1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-11
per cent. Conversion Loan due 1941-56 Rs. 90-7.
per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-7.
per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77-6
1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-8.
1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-80 Rs. 83-3
per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-12.
per cent. Loan due 1938 Rs. 99-7.
per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94-6.
per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-4
per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/6
per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-1.
per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-1.
per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 101-5.
1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-14
per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-10.
per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89-6
per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-14.
per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-14

FORWARD RATES.
16th Dec. Settlement.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-9-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-5-0
Tone of Market:—Dull

LONDON DISCOUNTS

—:o:—

Bombay Dec. 8
3 Months Discounts 2 1/4 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 15/32 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2½ p.c.
One Month 3 p.c.
Three Months 2½ p.c.
Six Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market-Steady
Imperial Bank of India Rate 3 per cent.

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay Dec. 8

84	G. G. Kesha	Bir old	150
100	S. J. David	Wardha	232
50	Khatau Makanji	Aligarh	149
100	Dawn Mill	Vijaynagar	137
100	Bombay & Co	Dibai	138-1/2
100	Breul & Co	Kasganj	135-1/2
35	Tata Mill	Manavdar	180
76	Prefad Mill	Akola New	156
150	A. Damodar	Karanga	150-1/2
57	Dawn Mill	Dibai	136
59	Do	Ujjain	158
161	Do	Partur	140

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Shunko-Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. Wednesday, the 10th inst.

THE SHRADDHANAND WEEK:—This will be celebrated by the Bombay Arya Samaj in different localities of Bombay from the 23rd inst. to the 30th inst. Preachers and singers are invited specially for this week.

REVENUE MEMBER TO VISIT BARDOLI.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, Revenue Member will shortly proceed on tour to Gujarat. His provisional programme includes visits to Jalalpur and Bardoli Talukas on December 12 and 13, Surat on December 14, Borsad, on December 15 and Anand on December 17.

ALL-ASIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The University Education section of the All-Asia Educational Conference to be held at Benares during the Christmas holidays will meet at 12 noon on Sunday the 28th instant on the Conference grounds.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a tin phial of 'Met-Po" (liquid metal polish) from S. Ballav, Chemist, Calcutta. The preparation is good and can replace similar foreign preparations.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the Malls from London of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 12th instant.

Winter Khadi Bazar.

—:o:—

BEN JAISHRI RAIJI DAY.

To-day is Jaishri Raiji Day of the Winter Khadi Bazar, that is held at the Blavatsky Lodge between 3 and 8 p.m. (S. T.) where Khadi, hand spun and hand woven, of all kinds, from 4 as. upwards can be had.

SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAR.

—:o:—

To Be Opened At Bandra On 20 December.

The Suburban Swadeshi Bazaar Committee under the kind chairmanship of Sir Lalloobhai Samaldas Kt. has decided to hold a Swadeshi Bazaar at Bandra from the 20th to 31st instant. Those merchants who wish to have their genuine Swadeshi wares for exhibition or sale, are requested to send in their applications before the 15th instant, the latest, to Sjt. R. L. Mehta, New Patker Blocks, Turner Road, Bandra. The stalls in the Bazaar will be about 10' by 10' and the rent per stall is fixed at Rs. 25, strictly payable in advance, for the number of days mentioned above.

Such a bazaar being the first of its kind in the suburbs, it is expected to attract a large number of people, and so it is earnestly hoped that merchants will not miss this rare opportunity and lose time in getting their stalls booked before they are all disposed off.

G. I. P. RY. TIMINGS

—:o:—

On and from 1st December 1930 a revised time table has come into force. The arrivals and departures of Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus are as shown below:—

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS.
TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains.	Arrivals. H. M.
Lahore & Lucknow Express	6- 0
Madras Mail	6-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-15
Madras Express	10-45
Deccan Queen	10-32
Poona Mail	11-10
Punjab Mail	11-45
Poona Express (Inter & III class)	12-30
Nagpur Express	14- 0
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	18-45
Poona Express	19-25
	Departures.
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	7- 30
Poona Express	8- 0
Madras Express	12-30
Poona Express Inter & III Class	14-45
Poona Mail	16- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	16-15
Deccan Queey	17- 0
Punjab Mail	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-30
Nagpur Express	22- 0
Madras Mail	22-30
Lahore & Lucknow Express	23-45

BOYCOTT GOING STRONG.

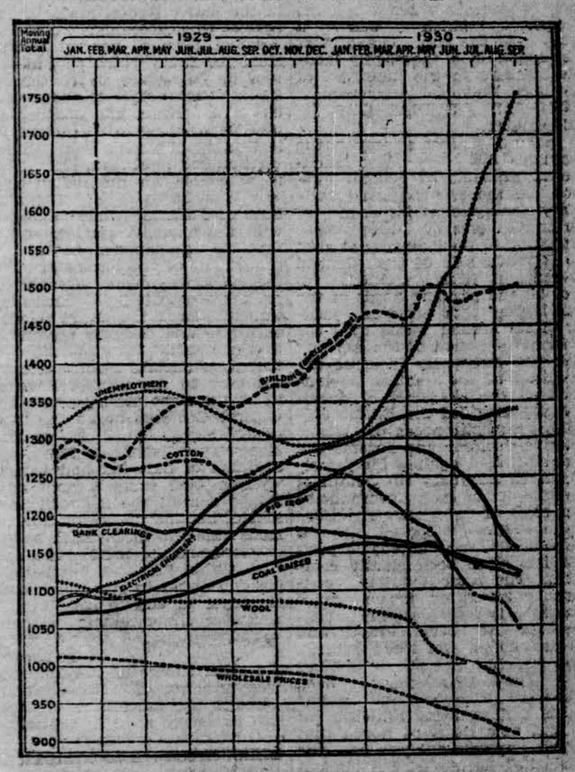
India Determined To Reduce Imports.

BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYMENT CHART SHOOT UP.

The following is a summary of the values of some of the Imports for all India for the seven months of 1st April to 31st October, 1930 as compared with the corresponding period of previous two years, sent to the "Manchester Guardian" by its Special Correspondent in India:—

Imports	1928 Rs.	1929 Rs.	1930 Rs.
Liquor	1,60,29,923	1,76,37,586	1,41,93,674
Sugar	8,43,49,718	9,16,33,393	8,19,67,866
Tobacco	1,44,43,060	1,37,82,973	79,40,728
Apparel	1,55,09,881	1,48,36,417	1,19,35,449
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,81,57,864	3,06,25,581	2,71,33,649
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments (excluding Electrical Implements and Apparatus)	4,64,02,961	4,42,98,294	3,39,52,114
Dyes and Colours	2,64,12,202	2,15,08,591	2,28,00,944
Glass and Earthenware	1,82,14,575	1,91,44,324	1,21,83,904
Textiles—Cotton yarns and Manufactures	38,68,92,977	35,18,86,171	18,28,45,172
Textiles—Jute Yarn and Miscellaneous	16,28,574	13,77,642	11,69,268
Textiles—Silk Yarns and Manufactures	2,30,99,667	2,13,49,544	1,27,20,149
Textiles—Wool Yarns and Manufactures	3,54,97,766	2,89,82,743	1,64,69,088
Tertiles—Other Yarns and Manufactures	4,13,26,085	3,09,25,602	2,46,49,730

BRITISH INDUSTRIES AT A GLANCE.



Courtesy: The "Manchester Guardian".

—:o:—

In this chart some of the index numbers from the Board of "Trade Journal's" tables illustrating the economic position in the United Kingdom have been recalculated on the "moving annual total" principle. The sum of the twelve index numbers for 1928 is taken as basis for each item; the January, 1929, position is arrived at by adding to the 1928 total the actual index figure for that month and then subtracting the January, 1928, figure. To get the February figure the index number for that month is added to the January "annual total" and the old February figure subtracted, and so on. By this method true trends are shown and seasonal fluctuations eliminated.

The unemployment index is based on the number of insured workers unemployed; that for cotton on deliveries of raw cotton to mills; electrical engineering on the B.E.A.M.A. production index (average for 1924 eq. to 100); pig iron and coal on quantities produced; wool on the Ministry of Labour index of wages paid; building on the estimated cost of plans approved by 146 local authorities in Great Britain; wholesale prices on the Board of Trade index numbers; and bank clearings on the average amount daily, country cheque and provincial.—(The "Manchester Guardian".)

SINDBAD THE SAILOR

—:o:—

At The Majestic.

Sinbad the Sailor is of the unsophisticated age. It is, thus, a story meant for the unsophisticated. The story now shown at the Majestic is, more or less, a faithful screen version of the fantasies and adventures of Sinbad. The film runs packed with interesting incident. And, the players, particularly, Mr. Jamshedji and Miss Sushila are duly subordinated to the main current of the incidents. Syt. R. G. Torney has achieved appreciable continuity in a tale, naturally, told in segments. The "sets" indicate the necessary dimensions of space. On the whole, the interiors are better arranged than the common run of the interiors of Indian films.

SLUMP IN JUTE TRADE.

—:o:—

Agriculture Department's Advice To Cultivator.

DACCA, Dec. 7.

The Department of Agriculture has circulated leaflets among the cultivators in the Jute growing tracts in Bengal explaining the causes of the slump in the trade which has proved ruinous to many. It is mentioned in the leaflet that the abnormally low price of Jute this year is partly due to the depression in the world trade and partly to the over-production. The depression will continue beyond the next sowing season. In the circumstances it will be unwise for the cultivator to grow the same quantity of jute next season to cover the losses for the current year.—A. P.

ONE DAY FOR SELLING CONGRESS BULLETINS.

Ramchandra Raghavendra Desai, a Hindu was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday charged under Section 17 Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act with having sold "Congress Bulletin".

The accused was arrested by Sergeant Goulter on Sunday evening near the Light of Asia restaurant while he was selling copies of the "Congress Bulletin" and the "Boycott Supplement".

As the accused expressed regret for his conduct he was awarded a day's simple imprisonment.

ARRESTED FOR OCCUPYING DADAR MAGISTRATE'S CHAIR.

Ramchandra Kondaji, a volunteer of the Peoples' Battalion was arrested on Monday morning at the Dadar Police Court. It is alleged that he entered the Court room and occupied the seat of the Magistrate Jungalwalla and also distributed copies of the "Congress Bulletin".

To-day's Public Meeting Of Minorities.

—:o:—

CHANGE OF PLACE.

Under the joint auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party, Jewish Indian Nationalist Party and the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, a public meeting of Jews, Parsis and Christians (Protestants and Catholics) will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road (not at Blavatsky Lodge Terrace as previously announced) to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. Amongst the speakers will be Messrs. B. F. Bharucha, I. J. Samson, Joachim Alva, I. A. Ezekiel, J. S. S. Malelu, and I. A. Kurigappan, Professors P. A. Wadia, and J. C. Daruwalla, Drs. A. S. Erulkar, Stanislaus Patrao and Gagrat, Mrs. Tehmina Joshi and Ramdas, and Misses Benjamin and Mani Chubb.

Arrangements will be made for loud-speakers.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

—:o:—

The "Hind Kala Mandal."

The "Hind Kala Mandal" arranged a successful concert and variety entertainment at the Victoria Theatre last Sunday. Miss Manjulabehn Jhaveri and her colleagues were mainly responsible for the function. The items of interest that particularly attracted appreciative response from the audience were the athletic "feats" by Prof. and Mrs. Shah and Miss Kusum Chandarana, the popular songs by Master Vasant, the dialogues and the Garbas. The Garbas seemed to be arranged with more than the usual thought and care. The costumes were designed not with indifference to colour.

ARE TURKISH BATHS A MENACE?

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1)

employees were insured with Indian companies.

The Municipal Commissioner objected to the resolution remarking "When the whole constitution is in the melting pot I very much deprecate the attempts made to introduce a principle of discrimination."

He said that many of the Municipal employees were poor and the choice of insuring either with an English or Indian company should be left to them. If they forced them to insure with Indian companies and if afterwards they found that their money was lost, the Municipality would be indirectly responsible for the losses.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe retorted that the Corporation had passed resolutions supporting Swadeshi and his resolution was meant to encourage Swadeshi.

The proposition was passed by a large majority.

A proposal to re-name Mount Road, Mazagon as "Baptista Road" in view of the services done to the city by the late Mr. Joseph Baptista was negatived by the House. The Municipal Commissioner suggested that it was more suitable to call the Rose Cottage Lane where the late Mr. Baptista was residing as "Baptista Lane."

At this stage Mr. S. K. Pupala moved the adjournment of the House without giving his reasons.

A voice: We all know the reason.

Dr. S. P. Mehta: Sir, I want to know the reasons.

Chairman: He is not bound to give his reasons.

Mr. Tairsee: "For the lathi charges?"

The adjournment was carried.

COMMISSIONER'S ROUND IN F. WARD:—The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of F Ward will meet near the Central Vaccination Station, Parel, on Thursday (11th inst.) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

"KAMGAR & SWADESHI":—Under the auspices of the "Rastra Seva Mandal" a public meeting will be held on the "Kamgar Maidan" Parel, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. Swami Nijanand will preside and Sjt. Dinkerrao Javalker will speak on "Kamgar and Swadeshi"

A CORRECTION.

—:o:—

The Publicity Officer "Kohinoor United Artists" writes:—

"In your to-day's Sunday issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" appears the following sentence under the heading Studio News:—

"Now Mr. Dwarkadas has opened his Studio ,The Kohinoor Film Co.,) with the same old name in co-operation with Mr. N. G. Devare."

This statement is wrong and unauthorized. Mr. N. G. Devare is one of the partners of the Kohinoor United Artists which is a concern entirely separate and distinct from the Kohinoor Film Co. and therefore Mr. N. G. Devare has nothing to do with the activities of Mr. Dwarkadas."

MURRAY UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION

—:o:—

Assault Case Against Dr. W. Nunan.

Further hearing of the case in which Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon and District Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade stands charged with insult and assault was taken up by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Monday afternoon.

The complainant in this case is Mr. Amarnath Arya (alias Dr. W. H. R. Murray).

Dr. Murray was cross-examined by the defence counsel Mr. R. D. N. Wadia.

The witness stated that he was a doctor of the Chicago University. He denied that the degree was a bogus one. Dr. Weitman was one of his Professors.

When asked if he suffered from a disease called amnesia witness stated that he did not know what the word meant.

Witness remarked that the question was not relevant to the case, but the Magistrate interrupting said it was for him to decide whether a question was relevant or not.

Witness refused to answer a question put by the counsel if besides the names "Amarnath Arya" and "Dr. Murray", he had any other aliases.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

To the Court however witness admited that during the war it was rather necessary to change names.

Witness proceeding said that his full name was William Robert Henry Murray. He was not known as Rama, Rosine Murray.

Witness admitted that he was convicted "lots of times" but when asked to give details refused to do so. "Who was not convicted during the war" he remarked.

Witness admitted that he was convicted for having harboured a deserter. He was fined £50 but he believed he was wrongly convicted. On a second occasion he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

WRITING TO KAISER.

During the war witness was accused of writing letters to Kaiser and was considered a very dangerous person. Various other allegations were made against him.

Counsel: Were you born in India?

Witness: I wish I was; to my shame I am a white man.

To further questions witness stated that he was staying at Thoban House. Mr. Horniman was staying with him. His salary was "very little." It was two or three rupees a day.

Witness continuing said that his rent was in arrears for two months. He was not in monetary difficulties "but would like a few thousand rupees to keep the 'Herald' going."

A NEWSPAPER STUNT!

Counsel: Has your motor car been attached?

Mr. Desai counsel for the complainant then rose to object to the question on the ground it was quite irrelevant. Mr. Wadia requested, thereupon, the Magistrate, to ask witness to retire. On witness retiring, Mr. Wadia contended that the case for the defence was that witness was in monetary difficulties and that this case was got up as a newspaper stunt with a view to push up the sale of the paper. The Magistrate overruled the objection.

Mr. Wadia repeated the question as witness entered witness-box again. The latter replied in the negative.

A BRAVE ACT.

Witness denied having known Dr. Nunan prior to the incident. He went to the meeting and to such meetings before to take down notes and collect information. At the time, witness went to Chowpatty, it was dusk, which was 6-30. Dr. Nunan was standing at a distance of about 200 to 250 yards from the crowd. Witness put on glasses occasionally when he read papers. The boy assaulted by Dr. Nunan was about 12 years old.

"In reply to a question as to what he meant when he used the expression "brave act," witness replied that he wanted to suggest that Dr. Nunan was not right in hitting the boy.

Q: I put it to you that you were talking with your face towards the sea and when Dr. Nunan could not hear, he put his hand on your shoulder and asked you to speak to him with your face twards him. Instead, you have presented this story. Is it not?—That is not so.

Witness denied having said or done anything when the word 'bounder" was, used by Dr. Nunan. He also denied Mr. Horniman having told Dr. Nunan, not to "get mixed up in this." He also denied Dr. Nunan having said that he had no intention of assaulting anybody. Witness asserted that Dr. Nunan used the expression "bounder" in reference to him. That was after he struck witness.

Further hearing was adjourned to December 19.

6 Delicious Varieties

ROWNTREE'S TABLE JELLIES

always "turn out" well

You can always rely on the success of Rowntree's Table Jellies. Even in hot weather they set firm, but not unduly stiff. Their clear glowing colours add gaiety and charm to any table, and all the six varieties have equally delicious flavours of real fruit.

It's right if it's Rowntree's

RACING REFLECTIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay Stewards Get Busy

(By "Pilot").

The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. have soon got busy on an enquiry. In the course of a season there are always numerous instances of inconsistent running and Money-Talks comparative running in the Stockton Plate and the Erning Plate certainly received an explanation. The son of Greenback was known to be in good work and was made a strong order over 7 furlongs on the second day. He made a poor show and at no stage did he shape like a probable winner. A week later, Mr. Pine's colt turned up in the Erning Plate, making the race safe almost a furlong from home. The Stewards of the meeting expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the colt's running and thought it fit to administer a caution to the trainer and the jockey who rode the horse on both occasions.

The false rail continues to be a feature of the early meetings. Big fields have started in several races recently decided and many good horses not favoured by the draw ro the start have been hopelessly interfered with with, and have been nowhere when they might easily have been in the picture with the lack of the run. We presume that much care is exercised over the upkeep of the turf, but it does seem strange that it should be found necessary to rail off a portion of the turf in a race course which is supposed to be "the best East of Suez".

H. H. Aga Khan's popular livery was much in evidence as the meeting just decided. Quincy made a welcome come-back when winning the Plantation Plate and El Draque followed up this success with a smart victory in the Jevington Plates. Had Saint Amour come home in the Elesmere Handicap it would have been a nice Treble for the stable which is expected to score nearly this season.

Welcome Gifts Thaddens Cup victory at the Barrackpore meeting has sent his stock soaring for the King Emperor's Cup for which Acumen is favourite at the moment. Mr. Askuram was present at Calcutta to see his great horse score and has great hopes that he will go, do even better in the Winter classic.

ECHO OF BANGALORE DISTURBANCES

—:o:—

13 PERSONS JAILED.

BANGALORE, Dec. 8.

After very protracted trial thirteen were convicted and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment, five were given the benefit of doubt, two were acquitted, three were bound over for good behaviour by the Special Magistrate to-day in the case arising from the Bangalore Disturbance of 1929.

The Superintendent of Police proceeded to the Mussalman quarters in the city yesterday night and conducted a raid on a gambling den and arrested ten persons including one with two previous convictions while they were engaged in gambling.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

PATEL LODGED IN EUROPEAN WARD

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

A Coimbatore message says,—Mr. V. J. Patel is accommodated in the European ward of the jail and is reported to be cheerful and feeling good effect of the change.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM!

—:o:—

NO IMPROVEMENT IN MOTILAL NERHU'S HEALTH

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

The following Bulletin regarding the health of Pandit Motilal Nehru has been issued by the attending physician: There was no improvement in Panditji's condition to-day. He spent a restless night and day. The temperature rose 100 point 6 degrees. Careful arrangements have been made to enable him to pass a restful night. There is no cause for alarm.

U. S. S. R'S MERCY.

—:o:—

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Moscow.—Central Executive Commitee of U. S. S. R. has commuted death sentences of Ramzin, Charnovsky, Kalinnikov, Larichev and Fedotov to imprisonment for a decade and reduced sentences of Sitnin, Ochkin and Kuprianov to eight years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KARACHI.

—:o:—

WHY CABLE MESSAGES WERE WITHHELD.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Allegations that, in disturbances when Governor of Bombay was recently opening New Lloyd Quay at Karachi, British and Indian ladies were stoned and spat upon, were made by Mr. Howard-Bury at question time in the Commons declaring that the facts were reported to Associated Press of India, "Statesman" and Reuter, and asking why cables were censored.

Mr. Benn replying said he had not received the official report. He understood that newspaper telegram had been withheld on the ground that it contained serious misstatement of facts. He was enquiring further regarding reasons.

Mr. Howard-Bury asserted that only statements minimising occurrence were allowed to reach London.

Lord Winterton asked whether there was regular censorship of telegrams from India or whether this telegram was censored for special reasons.

Benn.—"That is what I am enquiring about."—Reuter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1930.

EVADING THE ISSUE

—:o:—

In their reply to the Secretariat essay which the Government of Bombay evidently imagined would serve the purpose of silencing all doubts regarding the wisdom of the policy of coercion pursued in the talukas o Borsad and Bardoli, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, rightly emphasise how the official communique issued to meet their first protest evades the real issue. What is the Government policy behind the methods they have allowed their subordinates in these two talukas to pursue in the matter of revenue collections? The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had drawn the attention of Government to the state of affairs now prevailing in the area in Gujerat where the discontent of the agriculturists is most rife, after their representatives had toured that area and made personal investigation into the causes of that discontent. Responsible men like Messrs. Tairsee and J. K. Mehta are not likely to indulge in the narration of "fanciful stories". Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who also visited portions of the affected area and publicly expressed his views cannot be ranked by officialdom as a person who indulges in "fanciful stories". Mrs. Kshama Rao who published in this journal her impressions of the tour she recently made of the same area will also, we presume, not be classed by Secretariat scribes hard put to it to bolster up the official case as a writer of "fanciful stories". Yet that is the criticism the official reply chooses to apply to "the allegation of repression and force".

But it appears the agriculturists' offence is far more grave. They not only suffer, they complain about the sufferings. And officialdom makes the grotesque insinuation that "these complaints are circulated not with a view to redress but for the purposes of propaganda". Obviously the correct thing for the hapless peasant whose inability to pay as the letter to Government from the Indian Merchants' Chamber points out, is due to economic causes, to the abnormally low rates of the different commodities prevailing at present,—is to approach the Ma-Bap Sarkar and make his humble petition. The "Sarkar" has heard that the peasant has suffered from hardships. Does not the "Sarkar's" reply to the first letter of the Indian Merchants' Chamber recognise that the peasant has suffered "inconveniences"? But is the "Sarkar" aware that the kind of "inconveniences" the peasant is reported to be suffering from the Sarkar's agents on the spot are such that he can hardly be blamed if he loses all faith in the possibility of securing justice from the "Sarkar"? And will his taking care to address his humble petition to the "Sarkar" alone, and avoiding the commission of that terrible sin of making complaints which ill-disposed persons those "bêtes noires" of officialdom may utilise for the purpose of propaganda melt the heart of the "Sarkar"?

We invite the Government of Bombay to realise the gravity of the situation in Gujerat, of inducing in the mind of the peasant the feeling of despair that however hard his economic misery his revenue dues will be exacted from him by the application of all the coercive processes available to Authority. As regards the methods pursued in the application of these processes there is great public dissatisfaction and official communiques will be regarded as mere whitewash unless and until Government accede to the public demand for an independent inquiry. What prevents Government from facing the situation boldly and meeting that demand?

RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

—:o:—

The Biennial Report of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association for the years 1928-30 is indicative of much of the useful work which needs to be done and has been done for the comfort of railway passengers by this body. The report mentions over thirty different subjects of great importance to the passengers. A close scrutiny of its contents reveals the fact that the scope of the Association is, rightly, wide and, almost, comprehensive. From the individual complaints about "insults and injustice" to the passenger, the Association proceeds to representations made to various officers, and to the Legislature as well. None need, therefore, dispute the useful work the Association has, hitherto, accomplished. Its pioneer work deserves all the appreciation it can secure. There are, however, aspects of work within its legitimate jurisdiction which now require more constant and systematic attention. And, we are sure that if the work we suggest here is taken up, the Association will succeed sooner than it has hitherto done in securing wider popular support. Its field of work now requires more positive and popular development.

For example, the extremely ill-ratted space that cramps the third class passengers in the electric trains particularly in the B. B. & C. I. Railway, or the beggar nuisance, or say, the difficulties which the illiterate experience in obtaining adequate information or tickets, or space for the luggage are all concrete problems to be examined and solved by the Association. Another constant annoyance which confronts the passenger is the disorderly manner in which railway travellers in this country enter or emerge from the crowded trains. The railway officials are, except at the gates, frequently conspicuous by their absence. They could be asked to be a little more vigilant. These are, positively, some of the helpful methods of winning the sympathy of the passengers and, therefore, of securing popular support for the Association.

SCANDALOUS.

—:o:—

We published yesterday a Cawnpore report regarding the resignation of a Municipal Councillor. Mr. Brahmaratan Gupta, a prominent and influential citizen of Cawnpore decided to take this step in protest against the action of local officials against the national Flag. However much a section of officialdom may dislike the National Flag it is not illegal to honour the flag and display it and there is no law that authorises the removal of the flag from a Municipal Park. As to the reported confiscation of the Park it is nothing less than a flagrant and outrageous abuse of power. We are amazed at this irresponsible behaviour of the Cawnpore authorities. We wonder whether the outrage has been committed with the knowledge of the U. P. Government. The bureaucracy will do well, in its own interest, not to carry on an unnecessary war on the National Flag and thus create a new issue as between the people of this country and itself.

THE ORACLE HAS SPOKEN.

—:o:—

(By Paul Pry.)

The Oracle of Bori Bunder has come out with one of its periodical articles, the purport of which is to make believe that yellow is red and black is white. A writer stated, in the columns of the "Chronicle", sometime ago that the readers of that paper were half educated people who greedily swallow every rubbish they read in it. Such a view is doubtless rather sweeping though it is obvious that that paper imagines all its readers to be grown up children, who are incapable of thinking and forming a reasonable opinion. If such was not its estimate of the intelligence of its readers, it would never, in my opinion, dare to indulge in such a tirade against the citizens of Bombay as it does in its Monday's issue. Couched in an unrefined colloquialism it has attempted to acquaint its readers with the true situation of the political condition not only in Bombay but also of all India. According to this infallible pontiff the situation is as follows:—All India is awaiting with the greatest patience and confidence the deliberations of the Round Table Conference. The City of Bombay, however, is the only place in the whole country which offers the sad spectale of law-defying. This defiant attitude is encouraged by some rich cowards, agents of the Congress, who remain in the back-ground though they induce indiscreet youths and foolish women to indulge in all these law-defying demonstrations! In this manner, these rich cowards escape the beneficial lathi charges that our valiant and courageous police administer so generously, while these foolish people get the brunt of it. In the end, however, it admits, rather apologetically, that the lathi charges in Bombay have failed and it appeals to all good citizens to help the authorities to defeat the activities of these misguided Congress agents. After a while one is rather surprised to read the reluctant admission that these Congress activities do exist all over the country. A very moving description is given of the great danger the police underwent—in discharging its duties on Friday last owing to mob violence, a monster raised by the Congress activities.

After reading this amazing article, one wonders whether its writer is really in touch with the situation in the country, or is only trying his usual bunk while wearing off the leather cover of his editorial chair. The plain fact is that he is not in touch with reality here. No intelligent person in India will for a moment believe that India is patiently awaiting the result of the Round Table Conference. He will not also believe that these demonstrations and political activities which continue despite the most severe repression are caused by some rich "cowards" who sit in the back-ground. Are we to believe that these indiscreet youths rush at the request of these mysterious agitators in the back-ground to receive lathi blows as they would "Ladoos in a basket"? One must be a lunatic to believe this. It is an absurd attempt to make believe that, but for these mysterious agitators, the activities of the Congress would not be heard of in these days thanks to the prisons and lathi charges. A person in touch with realities here would have to admit that India has no confidence in the Round Table Conference; that she is perfectly indifferent to what is going on in London; and that those who have been chosen to represent her are only the guests of the Government and not the representatives of the Nation. This explains why the Congress activities, despite Ordinances, are still strong as ever and even lathi charges and prison cells have no terror for the people. This also explains why the boycott is as strong as ever and that every fresh act of repression stiffens it more and more. Unless these facts are admitted and the grim determination of the Nation recognised, it is idle to talk of exciting hatred, etc. It is also idle to talk of mob-violence and so on. This non-violent movement is the admiration of the whole world, and I for one do not believe in the uniformly repeated stories of stone throwing, etc. If there have been such instances they can be explained in many ways; but the attitude of the Congress has been and will remain non-violent. Since the Oracle admits that the lathi charges have failed it ought to try and explain the reason of this failure. It complains of jeering by the crowd. Personally I think it is extremely foolish and people ought not to indulge in such jeering. The struggle is too serious and grim for this kind of diversion; but when the police make it a point of their duty to snatch flags from people's hands and chase people madly simply because they happen to be in a locality where activities distasteful to Authority are going on, it is not surprising that some sort of derision is heard of. Let the police behave with dignity and sense and it is certain that no such thing will be heard of. This, I am sure, is the feeling of every right minded citizen.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

ADEQUACY OF REVENUE FOR EACH SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT.

(BY A STUDENT OF FINANCE.)

*IV

To fortify the financial position of the Central Government was a matter of deep concern for the framers of the 1919 Act. It will be improper to find fault with their apprehensions. The burdensome legacy of the last Great War still on our shoulders; and with us, as all the world over, the requirements of the Central Government seemed to be of a very absorbing nature. To look upon its expenditure as inelastic, stationary or prossibly regressive would have, then, appeared as a heresy spelling disaster to the country; and the Indian Central Government was provided for, not only with Revenue both "certain and elastic" under Customs and Income-tax, but further guaranteed financial safety in the shape of contributions from the Provinces. The segregation of heads of Revenue provided for in the scheme, which was a legacy of the last Great War was, doubtless, a thoroughly laudable measure in the interest of Provincial Financial Autonomy.

"GRAB-ALL" CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

It made a distinct attempt at the carrying out the first fundamental prinriple of Federal Finance viz. the self-contained budgetary arrangement for each of the two spheres of Government. But when, in their anxiety to keep the Revenue side of the Central Government fairly spacious to meet all the pressing needs of the War Legacy they erred in judging of its normal wants by the abnormal situation of the day and gave the essentially inelastic expenditure of the Central Government all the character of elasticity and provided for it, accordingly, with both heads of elastic Revenue-Customs and Income-tax. They militated against the principles of (i) Adequacy (ii) Obtaining Revenue out of each Government's own orbit of function. The Central Government looked like a grab-all. The untenable position has since been stoutly combated. The present writer consistently raised his feeble voice against it in all his contibutions to the Press and his utterances on this subject. Prof. K. T. Shah in his illuminating book "Federal Finance in India" makes a devastating criticism of it; and now let it be hoped that Sir W. Layton's analysis of the "inelastic" nature of the Central Government expenditure is the last word on the subject.

EXCEPTIONAL CONDITIONS.

It is true that for "emergency" financiering, under abnormal conditions like a great war thrown on our heads, the Central Government will have to be put in possession of extraordinary resources, nay, it may, then, be statutarily armed with powers to mobilise the national funds in the best manner possible to carry out its essential obligation of Safety; and for this, perhaps, nothing is more handy and suitable than some encroachment on the field of Income-Tax which may, otherwise, be left as a Provincial preserve. For the normal expenditure of the Central Government, however, Customs, Excise (excluding of course, "Country Liquor" Excise) as analysed by the present writer, along with profits from all India economic undertakings and transactions, should suffice for all time to come. As Prof. Seligman's authority is frequently sought by financiers in this matter of adjustments in Federal Finance let it be a soothing balm to them to hear what the great professor has to say on this question of Adequacy. (Pp. 378-83 Seligman's Essay in Taxation). The principles of Efficiency and Suitability from the point of view of the collection of taxes are to be strongly linked with the principle of Adequacy of Revenue for each sphere of Government:—"The assumption by the Federal Government of what it does not need for fiscal purposes and what is seriously needed by the State Government would be a calamity of the first magnitude" P. 386; "adequacy of the Revenue in question must not be overlooked." P. 670.

SIR W. LAYTON'S PROVINCIAL FUND.

To glut the Central Government with funds or to provide it with ever-increasing surpluses, when the other sphere of Government is day after day finding itself hard put to it for even a meagre performance of its most necessary functions is, obviously, contrary to all state-craft and sound finances. The Capacity of Customs and Excise for expansion is admittedly large; and when Tobacco, Sugar and Matches are, in the fullness of time, brought under its scythe, no Chancellor of Exchequer will, any more, consider Salt as a taxable commodity or Intoxicants as a fit subject to parley with. Sir W. Layton has an eye on the prospective growth of Indian Excise Revenue.

NOVEL PROPOSAL

He has of course, like many other cautious financiers given the Country Liquor a "status quo"; but the other Excises (Including Salt in his Scheme) he proposes to convert into a Provincial Fund "in charge" of the Central Government not to be used by it but to be distributed among the Provinces on per capital basis, the onus of imposing these Excise burdens to lie on the ingeniously devised machinary of Federal Assembly supposed to be indirectly"? representing the Provincial taxpayer through his representative in the Provincial Legislature. The student of constitutions will have, in the first instance, much to say against this exceedingly novel and original form of Federal Parliament for India which cuts at the root of Democracy by consigning the citizen-voter to the very limbo of oblivion and opening all possible avenues to corruption by instituting oligarchic rule based on indirect representation. This is, of course, for the Indian constitutionalist to face. The student of Finance while agreeing with the financial assessor of the Statutory Commission in his appraisement of the nature of the Central Government expenditure as being essentially "inelastic," will still leave the entire domain of Excise and Customs exclusively to the Central Government; for, though it imparts a full share of elasticity to the Central Revenue it, at the same time, leaves the Central Government as the "sole power" responsible for making necessary adjustments like the abolition of Salt-Tax and Liquor-Consumption taxes without having to consult the financial position of another sphere of Government (the Province). Each sphere of Government must not only "live within its own"; but be in a position either to give relief to its tax-payer or add to his burden whenever circumstances demand alterations-but all that "without bringing in the plea of the need of the other sphere of Government." The principle of Responsibility through the machinary of taxation has some value in the make-up of modern citizen-ship.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL OBJECTION.

Theoretically considered, this original idea of Provincial Fund as propsed in the Report will appear as a strange medley. Without any regard to Governmental spheres of Activity it leaves a Central Federal Assembly to bring together in one reservoir (I) taxes on commodities (Central Governmental Functions) (ii) taxes on Agricultural Income (Provincial Government Function) (iii) terminal taxes (more appropriate for Municipalities and Local Bodies). It leaves scarcely any connection between the body raising this fund (Federal Assembly) and the spending Governments (Provincial Executives). The value of this connection may be judged from the fact that so many units of Executive Government (Provincial Finance Ministers) are to constitute as one body to request this assembly representing different Provincial Legislatures for supplies, when one set of its members is dead against touching, for instance, Tobacco, the other set it hostile to Agricultural income and so on. Then, again, if the Provincial Executive can find by any compromises, money from an extraneous body like the proposed Federal Assembly, at least to the extent of that supply it owes no responsibility to its own Provincial Legislature: a step dangerously affecting the healthy conception of Provincial Responsible Representative Governmsnt which even a reactionary document like the Simon Report seems to advocte.

ANOMALOUS POSITION OF FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

The Federal Assembly, again, will not be without its own difficulties. For the Central Exchequer it has first to vote supplies as a "Responsible body" subject to dissolution in case of an adverse vote; whereas for the purpose of raising this Provincial Fund it sits as an "Irresponsible" Tribunal, a veritable tyrant against whose decision there can be no appeal to the country and for which neither the Central Government nor any Provincial Government can take responsibility. Oftentimes this Fund, itself will prove an apple of discord among these Irresponsible Olympian Gods. If we add to all these and other theoritical objections the most undesirable, unjust ans unworkable proposal of division on "per capita" basis, the source of ceaseless wrangling among Provinces—it is hard to imagine how this crotchety scheme of Provincial Fund can come in for a blessing from any quarter-except, perhaps, from the spokesmen in the Press of foreign vested interests.

LAYTON SCHEME TOO INGENIOUS.

To extricate the Province completely from all sense of Financial Dependence on any body outside the Provincial Legislature had been the praiseworthy attempt of

(Continued on page 6)

*Previous articles appeared on November 8, 3rd and 7th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

A "New Dominion".

"But the declaration of equality; the registration of the birtn of a new Dominion—even though, new born, it cannot yet walk alone—this, clearly, they (Indian 'delegates') expect as the first act of the Conference, upon which all its later work should be based." This is an extract from a "sympathetic" leading article in the "Daily Herald", the official organ of the Labour Government. His Excellency the Viceroy will be duly gratified to find his dictum "the journey and its end" so clearly and impressively interpreted. India, too, will be grateful to the "Daily Herald".

The Real Meaning.

For, in its implied suggestion of continued tutelage under the fostering care of Mama—or shall it be Nana?—Britain until the infant comes of age "in the fullness of time", the "Daily Herald", and, therefore, Messrs. MacDonald and his friends have tacitly acknowledged the Indian contention that Labour refuses to concede to India the full stature that is her due. Labour, clearly, intends to dishonour its own pledges. This may cause just a little surprise to Mr. Jinnah and the other "delegates". It does not surprise India. But we wonder if a newspaper in the confidence of a Government would have dared to indulge in a similar naive complacency in the case of, for instance, Ireland when the Irish Free State was in the process of being born as a "New Dominion".

Premier's Surrender.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has decided to surrender to his masters, the Liberals, and promised to introduce an Electoral Reform Bill in Parliament almost immediately. There is nothing inherently wrong in the idea of any measure that may ensure the proportionate representation of a minority like the Liberal Party in Great Britain. But the official attitude of the Labour Party has all along been one of strenuous opposition to any suggestion for electoral reform at present. And the former speeches of Mr. MacDonald and his lieutenants would clearly show that they regarded the complete disappearance of the Liberal Party—as, indeed, it deserves to disappear—as one of the main cures of Britain's ills.

Life Is Dear.

To-day, the same Mr. MacDonald is actually perpetuating the existence of the Liberals. This, however, is not by any means a remarkable ah-my-friends-ly conversion. Mr. MacDonald must live at all costs; and the promised Electoral Reform Bill is merely another of the many hostages that the Labour Government has been offering in return for an abject and pitiful continuity in office. No wonder that, as certain sections of the British Press sarcastically point out, the Government will be assured of an adequate measure of Liberal Parliamentary support for a considerable time to come.

Maniklal Sen.

Maniklal Sen has died in the Murshidabad Jail in consequence of a hunger-strike as a protest against food supplied to political prisoners. Words must fail to describe the emotions that will surge in the breast of every human being be he an Indian or a non-Indian. Maniklal has coolly offered the maximum sacrifice. To enlarge upon it is but to limit the illimitable glory of sacrifice for a prinple investing a seventeen-year old boy who laid down his life to better the lot of his fellows in jail. It is with the deepest sense of humility that we offer to his bereaved family our heartfelt condolence. More than three months ago we asked Government, in connection with the treatment of political prisoners, if they required another Jatin Das to wake them up. They have slept on and another young boy in his teens has followed in the former's footsteps. Will they wake up now? Will the Government of India at least see to it that Provincial Governments should be circularised inviting their attention to the urgent necessity of establishing a separate place of detention for political prisoners, in which all distinctions of class should be abolished, a flat rate for diet provided, and prisoners be allowed to supplement it from private resources?

SENSATION IN AHMEDABAD.

Picketing Given A New Turn.

SWEEPING ARRESTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

(From Our Correspondence)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 8.

A sensation prevails in the city since the morning owing to the news that the volunteers had decided to go on hunger-strike near the shops of foreign cloth dealers. Opposite the Maneckchok Fountain about twenty volunteers, including eight ladies, started their campaign to go on hunger-strike. Opposite these shops police officers had assembled in the police chowky. At about noon a batch of volunteers was suddenly arrested. But another batch immediately occupied their seats. This batch included even those who had never upto this time enlisted themselves as volunteers. The second batch was also arrested soon. And the third batch came at 1-10 p.m. it was also arrested. The fourth batch has already taken up the place. Up to 1-30 p.m. 48 volunteers including 27 ladies have been arrested. A sensation prevails in the city and people are coming in large numbers. The police armed with canes are also kept in readiness near the shops.

Three batches of volunteers one after another followed just after the arrest of the third batch near Maneckchock. Each batch included four ladies. Upto 3-30 p.m. 88 volunteers have been arrested and the 7th batch of 13 volunteers has arrived. Mounted police is called for controlling traffic and great crowds have assembled on the spot. After the arrests of 86 volunteers a compromise was arrived at and the Maneckchok Mahajan has signed not to sell foreign cloth for six months. Picketing is withdrawn and crowds are dispersing. Those arrested are to be tried to-day at Gaykwar's Haveli.

ALL ARRESTED VOLUNTEERS RELEASED.

—:o:—

Municipality Meeting Adjourned

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, December 8.

All volunteers who were arrested to-day in connection with picketing were released without trial. Total number of arrested persons was 83, including 38 ladies. The Municipal meeting held this evening was adjourned without doing any work, as a protest against the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai and also as a protest against Saturday's lathi charge.

AHMEDABAD PICKETS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, December 8.

Men and women picketers picketing the foreign cloth shops near the Fountain have begun a hunger strike to-day. The first batch has been arrested and the second batch has arrived. A crowd has collected on the spot despite the attempts of the police to disperse it.—A. P.

Nagpur's Hartal For Sardar's Arrest.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Dec. 8.

Hartal observed here to-day on receipt of news of the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

SJT. CHIMANLAL POPATLAL RELEASED.

—:o:—

Rousing Reception At Ghatkopar.

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, Dec. 8.

Sjt. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, ex-President of the Ghatkoper, Local Congress Committee, who was sentenced under Sections 117 I. P. C. and 47 (Salt Act) to nine months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or, in default, three month's further imprisonment on 21st April 1930, was released to-day from the Thana Jail, somebody having paid up his fine.

President, Congressmen from Ghatkopar had gone to Thana to receive him at the jail gate. The news about his release and the procession to be organised today at 9 a. m. was announced by means of a ground bulletin at the Railway Station last night, and this morning in the whole town of Ghatkoper by the beating of 'bataki'. A huge crowd had assembled on the Agra Road, near the Police Chowki, from where the procession was to start, half an hour before the announced time. The crowd had swelled to more than a thousand at 9 a. m., but when the released president did not put in his appearance at the right time it grew impatient as some of them had to attend office. Owing to some unavoidable delay, Mr. Shah arrived at Ghatkoper in a car a little after 10 a. m., when he was taken to the bungalow of Sjt. Hirachand Vanechand Desai, an ex-President of the Ghatkoper Municipality, and was profusely garlanded by his friends and admirers—prominent among them being Congresswomen of Ghatkopar.

After the function was over in three minutes, he was taken to his bungalow in the form of a procession, which being over a thousand paraded the main thoroughfares of the town, singing national songs and shouting political slogans.

DHULIA OBSERVES HARTAL

—:o:—

Sequel To Arrest Of "Dictator"

(From A Correspondent.)
DHULIA, Dec. 8.

On Sunday, Dhulia observed a complete hartal. Shops were closed on account of the arrest of Mr. Barve, "Dictator" of the District Congress Committee. A huge procession passed along the principal roads carrying the photos of Mahatmaji, Pt. Jawaharlal and Shivaji. Flag Salutation took place opposite the Indra Bhuvan Cinema. A public meeting was held in Panzra bank, popularly called the Gandhi Park at which speeches were delivered by Mr. Sahasrabudhe, the new "Dictator" and others. The local merchants have decided not to order English cloth for six months.

Mahuva Merchants Agree Not To Sell Foreign Cloth.

(From A Correspondent.)
MAHUVA, Dec. 8.

Picketing has been very successful here. After the savikas had resorted to hunger strike the cloth-merchants agreed not to sell foreign cloth till February 19th and not to Bring new stocks till Diwali.

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KHADI PROPAGANDISTS ARRESTED.

Attachments And Arrests In Raas.

BROACH, December 6.

Messrs. Jagjivan Hemchand Mody, Chimanlal Gokuldas Kadakia and Chimanlal Chhotalal Jani, Khai propagandists from Bombay, were arrested from Ras and were sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 50 on the 1st instant by the First Class Magistrate of Borsad after being detained in Borsad lock-up for about a fortnight.

At an auction held at Ras on the 3rd instant, 100 maunds of Kodara were disposed off for Rs 45 and 13 brass cups for Re. 1-8-0

The houses of Lakhabhai Jethabhai and Ranchodbhai Prabhudas were entered into and goods worth Rs. 35 and Rs. 8 respectively were removed from their houses.

The Talati of Dhundhakuva went their with batch of 15 policemen with some Barias and Patanevadias. All of them entered a sugar-cane field and cut down about two maunds of sugar-cane and retired towards Borsad. On their way they met Nana Fula, a Baria who was guard on duty appointed by the village, arrested him and took him to Borsad.

Some lands of Isnab, a village near Sunav, have been given to some Barias by the Government.

Goods worth Rs. 98-8-0 have been attached and removed from the house of Ambaidas Garbadbhai of Sunab. The police have also attached goods worth only As. 0-2-3 from the house of Kishabhai Tulshibhai of Sunav.

Forfeiture notices have been served upon Khakdars of Palai.

Sjt. Suryakant Gopaldas Desai has been unconditionally released from Yeravda Jail.

KERALA LEADERS JAILED.

CALICUT, Dec. 7.

Mr. Samuel Aron, President, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Govinda Menon, Vakil, Secretary of the Committee have been sentenced to 6 Months R. I. each for disobeying the District Magistrate's order under Section 144.

The first accused has further been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default to undergo further one month's R. I. and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or 15 days' R. I. Both have been placed in "A" class.

Mr. Kuttunni Menon, a member of the Kerala Provincial Congress Working Committee, and two volunteers have been sentenced to 6 months R. I. All the accused have further been sentenced to two months R. I. under Section 143 I. P. C. the sentences to run concurrently.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Calicut, has promulgated in order prohibiting picketing of foreign cloth shops for one month.—A. P.

NO GRANT FOR BENARES UNIVERSITY

BENARES, Dec. 8.

Enquiries confirm the previous report of the non-receipt of the Government of India grant by the Benares University. The Government gives the University Rs. 3,00,000 annually. This annual grant is received in September every year but this year it has not yet been received and there has been no intimation of the subject. Minor grants from the Provincial Governments for three institutions controlled by the University have however been received.—A. P.

TWO POLITICAL PRISONERS

—:o:—

Refused Gandhi Caps.

(From A Correspondent).
Rajshahi, Dec. 7.

Two political prisoners, who were released recently, were refused their Gandhi caps which they had deposited with the jail authorities. They refused to deliver them on the ground that the said caps are emblems of the political movement.

POLICE TAKE TO KITE-FLYING.

—:o:—

A Novel Form Of Satyagraha.

(From A Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Dec. 4.

As usual the Phoolbagh flag "Satyagrah" continued. The interest and the enthusiasm of the public remained undiminished. A kite, on which a small tricoloured flag was attached, was seen flying just over the spot where 3 days back the big national flag used to fly. Despite great efforts by the police, the person flying it could not be traced out. The constables on duty hurled many stones to break its thread, but failed miserably. Finding no other way but when it approached the flag but when it approached the flag wite its thread gave way. Upon their flying another kite the flag kite was quietly taken down. The police kite was also withdrawn. The flag kite was again seen flying. The police kite again chased it. This "tamasha" went on to the great amusement of a very large number of spectators.

NO HOPE OF COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

—:o:—

Law And Order To Be Transferred.

LONDON TAMASHSA'S SIDE SHOWS.

LONDON, December 3.

Sub-Committees One and Two met this morning under the presidency of Lord Sankey and Lord A. Henderson respectively. The former sub-committee considered the type of federal legislature and the number of chambers.

Opinion in general seemed to be in favour of one federal authority, namely military system of federation and institution of two chambers.

LAW AND ORDER TO BE TRANSFERRED.

Sub-Committee Two proceeded with general discussion of questions, such as the powers of Governor, constitution of second chambers in provnces, administration of law and order, in which connection though no decision was reached there was a general agreement that it should be transferred to Ministers and also position of minorities.

A "MISCHIEVOUS INVENTION".

Official denial is given to a statement cabled from India to the effect that Mr. Haig has telegraphed to the Government of India stating that there is no hope of communal settlement as delegates, particularly Mr. Jinnah, are taking an impossible stand. Describing the statement as a "mischievous invenvention" India Office says, Mr. Haig sent no such telegram at any time.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCES STILL UNRIVELLED.

It is understood that little progress was achieved over weekend in the adjustment of Hindu-Moslem differences.

Muslim differences. A number of leaders met at Bhopal's house and discussed the most advisable means of renewing informal discussions.

It was resolved that Mr. Sastri should get into touch with both sides for this end. Meanwhile some impatience is being exhibited by certain British Indian delegates, notably Liberals, at a direction of work in Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

SOMETHING OVERLOOKED.

It is felt that the question of full responsibility in the centre is being overlooked in the discussions of methods of federation. They are inclined to view that aspect, which is the main object of their visit to London, should be the subject of early consideration. It is likely that a definite move will soon be made to press this point to the attention of Sub-Committee.—A. P.

"MOST WONDERFUL SIGHT IN INDIA."

American Journalist Praises "Lathi" Drill.

Mr. Edward H. James, the American journalist, who is in India for the special purpose of studying the national movement in India paid a visit recently to Shree Jummadada Vyayam Mandir of Baroda. After seeing the 'Lathi' Drill there, he expressed himself as follows:

"I have travelled far in India but the most wonderful sight I have so far seen was the 'Lathi' Drill at Jumma Dada Gymnastic Institute. I wish that these young men could give such an exhibition in foreign countries. Also I believe that this system of drill would enormously strengthen the nationalist movement all over India. I am glad to have seen it, and to have received so much genuine and warm-hearted hospitality from my friends in Baroda. I hope it will not be my last visit.

Prof. Kale's Tour.

—:o:—

The Hon. Secretary, the Provincial Cooperative Institute, Bombay writes:—

Prof. V. G. Kale, Vice-President of the Provincial Cooperative Institute, Bombay, toured in the West Khandesh District in the first week of December and presided over the annual general meetings of the members of Provincial Co-operative Bank consisting of societies financed by the Bank, at Shirpur, Sakri, Shahada and Dondaicha. He is proceeding to Nasik to preside over the Nasik District Cooperative Conference on the 10th and 11th December.

S. P. H. High School P. S, Union.

—:o:—

The past students of the S. P. Hakim High School, Bordi (District Thana) have formed a union. Those past students who have yet not enrolled themselves are requested to do so, soon. Members as well as non-members are also requested to attend the annual general meeting to be held at 2-30 p.m. on the 14th instant in the D. G. T. High School, Girgaum, Bombay. All letters, etc., to be addressed to M. N. Merchant, Secretary, Gokuldas Deoji's Wadi, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 7.

PATNA, Dec. 8.

Mr. Horn, a member of the British tennis team, was suddenly taken ill at the Government House dinner on the 6th and was unable to participate in yesterdays play.—A. P.

DARING DAY LIGHT OUTRAGE

Inspector-General Of Bengal Prisons Shot Dead!

ASSAILANTS COMMIT SUICIDE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Mr. Simpson, Inspector General of Prisons, was shot dead this afternoon at his office at Writers Buildings. His assailant escaped.

Lt. Col. N. S. Simpson was in his office when three Bengalis arrived outside demanding to see him. They were told that he was busy and were requested to give their names. They refused and pushed the chaprasi aside and forced their way through the swingdoors. Mr. Simpson who was examining some files drew back, when the men burst in and all three fired at him and then rushed out covering their retreat downstairs and along the verandah by continual shots and escaped towards Lallbazar.

When an alarm was raised they had already disappeared.

Mr. J. W. Nelson, Judicial Secretary, was seriously wounded while attempting to stop the escaping assailants.

An unconfirmed rumour is current that all three assailants have committed suicide.—A. P.

Lt.-Col. Simpson who was 49 years old obtained his commission in the I.M.S. on September 1, 1906. He was appointed Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal in October last year.

ASSAILANT COMMITS SUICIDE.

—:o:—

One Wounded Taken To Custody.

CALCUTTA, December 8.

It is now learnt that assailants of Lt. Col. Simpson, Inspector General of Prisons attempted to commit suicide in the Secretariat. Two of them are dead while one has been taken into custody wounded.—

After leaving Lt. Col. Simpson's room, the assailants went along the corridor, firing as they ran into windows of offices. They entered the passport office and fired at an American, but missed. They then entered the Judicial Secretary's office and fired Mr. Nelson was hurt on the thigh but not seriously. It is alleged that thereupon all the three attempted to commit suicide. Two were successful. The arrested person is stated to be Bendy Bose a Dacca Medical student, the alleged murderer of Mr. Lowman.—A. P.

COOPERATION IN WEST KHANDESH.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)
BAKRI, Dec. 5.

The second annual general meeting of cooperative societies in Sakri Taluka (District West Khandesh) under the Sakri Branch of the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd. was held at Sakri on the 4th instant, under the presidentship of Prof. V. G. Kale, the Vice-President of the Provincial Cooperative Institute. About 60 representatives of societies, Mr. M. G. Bhosale the ex-M.L.C. Mr. R. W. Patwardhan the Assistant Registrar, Mr. V. V. Garud the District Honorary Organiser, the Mamlatdar and other local Officers and Cooperators were present at the meeting.

After the election of the President, the reports of the Branch and the Advisory Board were read out and discussed. The expenditure incurred by the Advisory Board during the year was sanctioned and the budget for the new year was approved. The results of the election of 4 members to the Advisory Board were declared, and an appeal was addressed to members of societies to sell their produce through the District Cooperative Purchase and Sale Union.

After a few formal resolutions were passed, the President summed up the proceedings. He pointed out that the contact between towns and villages must be more intimate as the prosperity of villages in India meant the prosperity of the whole country.

Calcutta's City Architect

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The Calcutta Corporation has appointed Mr. S. C. Roy Chowdhury, acting holder of the post as City Architect hitherto held by a European on a fixed salary of Rs. 1,000 till 1933. The Corporation also decided that an Indian graduate in engineering be appointed as Junior City Architect with a view eventually of becoming City Architect. The Junior Officer will be deputed abroad for a course of instruction after six months' training here, provided he agrees to serve the Corporation for a minimum period of ten years. In the event of his refusal, he will have to refund the sums paid to him. The Junior Officer during the training will get a salary of Rs. 500 per month.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY MEETS IN JANUARY NEXT.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

It is officially notified that the session of the Legislative Assembly commences on 14th January, 1931.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS

—:o:—

Follow Your Own Rules! Says Merchants' Chamber

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed the following letter to

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to address you in connection with the manner in which the rules regarding the classification of prisoners are interpreted by the classifying authorities.

These rules are based upon the principles laid down by the Government of India in their communique dated 19th February 1930 The Government of India themselves emphasised that interpretation of the existing rules should be in a liberal spirit so that such an interpretation with the modifications proposed and the provision of better and cellular accommodation would effect improvements in the diection which the Government Enquiry had indicated as desirable.

FOLLOW YOUR OWN RULES!

The rules or instructions as they were called, which the Government of Bombay issued follow closely on the lines laid down by the Government of India with some differences here and there. Thus, for instance, with regard to Class—A, it is restricted in the Government of Bombay rules to include "only a limited number of exceptional cases", a restriction which was not found in the Government of India rules. My Committee do not consider that this is a proper and convenient time for going into the details of these rules which have been put into operation since the last few months. Even as the rules stand, however, my Committee have watched with regret that they are more followed in their breach than in the observance thereof. Several people who "by reason of their education, occupation and superior mode of living" and also because of "high social status", deserved to be placed in the A-Class, have been placed in B-Class, and some also in C-Class. Many who deserve to be placed in B-Class are placed in C-Class. If any rules are drafted by Government or any instructions issued, they are, my Committee presume, meant to be followed. It cannot be argued, as my Committee have seen being done, that political prisoners have chosen to go to jail and must not, therefore, expect any discrimination in their favour.

"NO MEANING IN THE RULES."

So far as the rules are there, they have neither discrimination for nor against political prisoners as such, though the rules were apparently made for the relief of the political prisoners. In fact though the whole Enquiry which ultimately led to the drafting of all these rules originated in the question of treatment of political prisoners in jails, there was no mention whatsoever of political prisoners when the actual rules were made. My Committee will take up this question at some other time but, for the present, would like to state that the rules as they are drafted must be adhered to till they are not abrogated. If persons in leading and responsible positions of life and enjoying a high social status are to be placed in B-Class and if persons eligible for B-Class are to be placed in C-Class at the sweet will of the Magistrates and even the Magistrates' decisions are to be reversed in many cases and persons originally placed in a higher class are to be later on transferred to a lower class or the lowest class without any reason, there is no meaning in the rules and the authorities administering Law and Order may be said to be violating this Law and Order themselves. While this is the case with Indian political prisoners, my Committee are informed that European prisoners convicted of offences involving moral turpitude are accorded A-Class treatment.

Under the circumstances, my Committee urge that proper observance of these rules should be enjoined by Government on all the Executive authorities.

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AIR SERVICES IN FRANCE

—:o:—

Trade Government's Substantial Support

The return home of the airmen Costes and Belonte after their triumphal tour in the United States following upon their glorious achievement has called public attention to the progress achieved during the last few years by the French Air Services. It is hardly necessary to recall the success that has attended the flights of so many dauntless Frenchmen ever since the earliest attempts in the sphere of aviation; those gallant precursors are all the more worthy of praise in that the improvement in the material organisation of aerial navigation has been very slow. French aviation is now on the road to real progress and it long it will serve as a model to all.

EARLY HISTORY.

It was in 1920 that the French Government decided to set up in France a system of aerial navigation the main lines of which recall the earliest railway lines, radiating as they do from Paris to Calais, Valenciennes, Strasbourg, Pontarlier, Marseilles, Perpignan, Bordeaux, Cherbourg and Havre. The first ten lines, established in 1920, were distributed among eleven Companies. These, however, were not able to hold their own. We therefore find them being wound up or amalgamated, their number being thus reduced to five, four of which operate regular services while the fifth specialises in photographic work. To the four surviving regular Companies were added two others in 1927: the Air Union Lines to the East, set up at the instigation of the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranee and the Suez Canal Companies, and the Compagnie Air-Afrique, designed to ensure communication between France and Madagascar. (Mention should also be made of a France-Algerie Company the existence of which lasted but a few months).

During the year 1928 the aeroplanes of the six Companies flew a total of 7,184,000 kilometres, carrying 16,693 passengers and 1,156 tons of goods, besides 130 tons of mail.

SATISFACTORY REGULARITY.

Let us first record a very satisfactory regularity in the operation of these services. The term regular being applied to any trip effected in less than double the scheduled time. The average coefficient of regularity of the French aerial lines is 86.5 per cent of a total of 17, 470 flights 15,472 were flown within double the scheduled times. It may be mentioned that the record in this respect is held by the Compagnie Aero-Postale, the actual figures being: 98.8 per cent on the line from Bordeaux to Toulouse; 97.3 per cent on that from Toulouse to Casablanca; 95.1 per cent on the line to America, and 95.8 per cent for the services as a whole.

As regards the various returns of the Companies: commercial, postal and sundry accruing from State or other subsidies, were find that for the full number of Companies State subsidies account for 42.3 of the aggregate revenue. This suffices to show how substantial is the contribution made by the Government to the French Air services.

ALL ROUND PROGRESS.

In 1929 an advance was recorded as regards the operations of the Companies as a whole. In the carrying department, the increase for a like number of months was 750,000 kilos in 1928, a further advance of 965,000 kilos being achieved in 1928 (as against 490,000 kilos in 1927). The line to Morocc has increased its traffic by 50 per cent. in two years That to Central Europe by 50 per cent. The line from Paris to Loodon, by 100 per cent as compared with 1927, and by 50 per cent as compared with 1928. That from Paris to Amsterdam, by 270 per cent.

As to the great aerial port of la Bourget, the traffic has been constantly on the increase for several years; in 1927, 4,200 aeroplanes carrying 18,000 passengers, landed at the port or left it; the bulk of goods carried was 527 tons; in 1928, the figures were 6,220 arrivals or departures, 32,000 passengers, 12,000 tons of goods. The amount of mail carried has risen from 9,500 kilos in 1927 to 11,900 kilos in 1928, and close upon 30,000 kilos in 1929.

The aircraft industry is in a perpetual state of evolution; the technique is improving and communication by air is extending. It may confidently be hoped that as from a certain stage, transportation by air, whether of passengers or goods, will become more and more current.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MATERIALS

As regards the improvement in the materials used, we cannot enter into technical details; suffice it to mention the progress achieved in the foundry of aluminium and the research work carried out with a view to the organisation of the industry of magnesium alloys. A big effort has likewise been made in the devising of new machines some of which have marked real progress. In the space of two years, 44 orders have been placed for standard military or naval machines, 29 for commercial machines, 16 for colonial machines, 29 for commercial machines, 16 for colonial machines, 18 for training machines for transformation and practice, 2 for sanitary machines, 4 for machines devised for record breaking and high speed, 3 for special machines. Concurrently, 17 orders were placed for standard hydroplanes and 15 for standard engines.

It would require more space than that allotted to us to describe in detail the development of the French aircraft industry, a development implying such a vast number of minute studies and showing that France, to whom so much is due in this sphere, is bent upon keeping that position of precursor and promoter the world acknowledges to be hers.

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ALLEGED THEFT OF GANDHI CAP.

—:o:—

Charges Against The Police.

MAGISTRATE'S SUMMARY DISMISSAL SET ASIDE.

RAJAHMUNDRY, Dec. 3.

It will be recalled that Nalla Potiraju, car driver of Mr. Motey Narayanarao, field a criminal complaint against Mr. E. Mustapha Ali Khan Sahib, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Rajahmundry, acting Headconstable Nanniyya and constable Varre Appalaswami, alleging that the accused beat him and committed theft of a Gandhi cap and tricoloured flag when he went to meet his master on the occasion of Miss Slade's visit to the place, at the Godavari railway station on 7-9-1930 and that the complaint was summarily dismissed by the local Stationary Second Class Magistrate. The complainant filed a revision petition before Rao Saheb C. B. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., District and Sessions Judge, East Godaveri. The following are extracts from the order of the Sessions Judge in setting aside the Magistrate's order of dismissal and ordering proper inquiry into the complaint:—

"I think in this case the Sub-Magistrate has dismissed the complaint petition wrongly under Section 203, Cr. P. C. The only ground that he gives in justification of his dismissal of the case against all the three accused is that 1st accused who is a Deputy Superintendent of Police is a gazetted officer and that before filing a charge against him, the complainant ought to have obtained the sanction of local Government as required under Section 197, Cr. P. C. Even assuming that is a correct view, it does not justify the dismissal of the complaint against accused 2 and 3. The learned Public Prosecutor contended that even as against them sanction under Section 197, Cr. P. C. would be necessary. But that contention is opposed to Section 197. It is not in the case of every prosecution against a public servant that sanction is necessary, but the public servant if he is not a Judge or Magistrate, should be one who is not removable from office save by or with the sanction of the local Government or some higher authority. There is nothing to show that accused 2 and 3 who are ordinary constables fall within that description. The Public Prosecutor has not drawn my attention to any authority which shows that 2nd and 3rd accused cannot be removed except as stated above. So the Magistrate's order is clearly wrong as regards accused 2 and 3.

As regards the 1st accused also, in the present state of the record it cannot be said that Section 197 would apply. Even according to the decision of the Madras High Court in Gangaraju vs. Venki (52 Madras 602) sanction would not be necessary unless the public servant committed the offence complained of while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duties. Therefore, before sanction can be insisted on, it must be found as a fact that the 1st accused was acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his public duties. The Sub-Magistrate has not recorded any such findings. I doubt if he could have done so on the materials on record. The ordinary course that he should have followed in a case like that is to have sent notice to the 1st accused, and if he appeared and contended and established that he was acting or purported to act in the discharge of his official duties, to dismiss the complaint on the ground that sanction was necessary. It may be that in some cases, even the complaint or the sworn statement of the complainant and its enough materials to hold sanction is necessary. The Magistrate's order does not show that he thought that this was such a case. The learned Public Prosecutor contended that 1st accused asking for a licence and asking why the complainant carried a flag showed that he (1st accused) was acting in the discharge of his public duty or was purporting to do so. I am not prepared to hold that those facts are, by themselves enough and lead necessarily to the inference that he was acting or purporting to act so. It must depend upon what the 1st accused himself says and other materials which may be placed before the Court on this matter. The Magistrate's judgment does not show that he had before his mind the necessary elements that have to be established before he asked for sanction. So, I think, the order cannot stand even as regards 1st accused.

I therefore set aside the order and order further enquiry against all the accused. It is open to the Sub-Magistrate to deal with this question of sanction as a preliminary matter before he proceeds further against the accused. He should inquire as to whether accused 2 and 3 are or are not removable except by or with the sanction of the local Government or some higher authority before proceeding as against them. If this is found against them no sanction is necessary. If it is found in their favour then, he should find and record whether they acted or purported to act in the discharge of official duties. A similar finding should be arrived at and recorded as regards 1st accused also. If the Magistrate as a matter of fact, finds that the 1st accused acted or purported to act in his official duty then, sanction will be required as against him. If not, no sanction is necessary. The further enquiry can be held by the District Magistrate or such Magistrate subordinate to him as he chooses.

"I might point out in this connection that if the Magistrate thinks that, apart from the question of sanction there is no case to proceed with on the merits, the Magistrate should follow what is decided in Ganga reddy vs. Samarapathy Mudali 32 Madras 512 where it was been held that before a Magistrate dismisses a case under Section 203, Cr P. C., he should find that the complaint was false or unsustainable on the evidence likely to be available."

Indian National Exhibition

The Secretary of the Indian National Exhibition Committee writes:—

It has been decided by the Indian National Exhibition Committee to organise one Swadeshi Bazaar and Exhibition, in Poona, in January, 1931. Poona, with its 2-1/2 lakhs of population, a very large portion of which is composed of educated men and women, is a very important centre from every point of view, and particularly so from the point of encouraging Swadeshi enterprises.

It is expected that Swadeshi manufacturers, and in fact all those who are interested in Swadeshi, will not lose this opportunity of advertising their goods in Maharashtrian markets, by engaging stalls in our Exhibition.

The exact date of opening will be announced later. Applications for the stalls may be made to the Secretary, Indian National Exhibition Committee, Budhwar Peth, Poona.

COOPERATION IN KHANDESH.

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(From A Correspondent)

PAROLA, Dec. 5.

The 6th annual general meeting of cooperative societies in Parola Taluka (District East Khandesh) under the Parola Branch of the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd. was held at Parola on the 3rd instant, under the presidentship of Prof. V. G. Kale, the Vice-President of the Prov. Cooperative Institute. About 100 representatives of societies, Mr. R. W. Patwardhan the Assistant Registrar, the Mamlatdar and other local cooperators were present at the meeting.

After the election of the President, the reports of the Branch and the Advisory Board were read out and discussed. The subject of the execution of awards pending with the Mamlatdar was discussed at some length: Office-bearers of societies complained that the produce of defaulters, though they so insisted, was not being attached by the Village-Officers and the recovery of their dues was consequently very much delayed; the Mamlatdar on the other hand pointed out that he was unwilling to strike a double blow by attaching both the land and the produce but he requested the defaulters to clear up their arrears before the 15th January next after which he would be compelled to resort to the prescribed methods to recover the amounts of the awards with him.

Amongst the resolutions passed, two were important. One related to the starting of a cooperative purchase and sale union for Parola Taluka on the lines of the West Khandesh District Cooperative Purchase and Sale Union Ltd. Dhulia or to affiliate the Parola Taluka to the latter institution if an independent Union to take up the work for the Taluka is not possible or feasible. The second resolution related to the necessity of propaganda for improvement of lands with a view to increase the agricultural income and the dissemination of detailed information of the Tagai Scheme with the help of the Cooperative Department.

The President welcomed the popular demand to improve the marketting facilities as better marketting was in his opinion as essential as better production. He pointed out the necessity of further putting forth cooperative effort to overcome the present depressed conditions by combined action and practice of thrift.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

The Government of India have re-appointed the following as corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission for three years:—

Rao Bahadur Dr. S. K. Aiyangar, Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S. and Mr. C. S. Srinivasachari (Madras), Mr R. Subba Rao (Rajahmundry); Mr. M. S. Ramaswami Aiyyangar (Vizianagram), Mr. S. T. Sheppard and Rev. H. Heras (Bombay); Dr. Balkrishna (Kolhapur); Messrs. D. V. Potdar and H. G. Franks (Poona); Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar and Mr. B. N. Banerji (Calcutta); Mr. R. Ramsbotham (Chittagong); Dr. J. C. Sinha and Hakim Habibur Rahman (Dacca); Rev. H. Hosten (Darjeeling); Khan Bahadur Mauivi Zafar Hasan (Agra); Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji (Lucknow); Rai Bahadur Pandit Sheo Narain and Lala Sitaram Kohli (Lahore); the Hon. Mr. Justice J. F. W. James and Dr. S. C. Sarkar (Patna); Mr D. G. E. Hall, U. Khin Maung and U. Ba Dun (Rangoon); Mr. R. M. Crofton, I.C.S., (Jubbulpore); Rt. Rev. Alex Wood, Lord Bishop of Nagpur (Nagpur); Mr. S. K. Bhuyan (Gauhati); Mr. C. Hayavadana Rao (Bangalore); Mr. S. Khursheed Ali (Hyderabad, Deccan); Mons. A. Balasubramaniam Pillai (Pondicherry) and Mr. P. Pissurlencar (Nova Goa).

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN WEST KHANDESH

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(From A Correspondent.)

SHIRPUR, Dec. 5.

The 5th annual general meeting of all co-operative societies in Shirpur Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. was held in the Municipal Hall on the 2nd instant under the presidentship of Prof. V. G. Kale, Vice-President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute. Over 100 representatives of affiliated societies and a number of prominent local co-operators were present at the meeting.

Among the resolutions passed at the meeting one related to the acceptance of unlimited liability by agricultural credit societies for loans to be hereafter sanctioned by the Bank for redemption of old debts. The meeting rejected unlimited liability being accepted by societies for such loans hereafter. The second resolution related to the establishment of an Arbitration Board, consisting of representatives of agriculturists (members of societies) and of 'sawcars' which is to be empowered to settle claims in respect of old debts of members to be repaid by them to their 'sawcars' in easy instalments and at an easy rates of interest. The expenditure involved in legal suits to both the parties was enormous and was proposed to be dispensed with by establishment of such an Arbitration Board, in view of the serious economic depression affecting all classes. That the 'sawcars' and the borrowers should come forward and agree to settle their claims amicably through an Arbitration Board testifies to the moral potentialities of the co-operative movement. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

COOPERATION IN KHANDESH.

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DHULIA, Dec. 5.

At the request of Mr. V. L. Mehta the Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Prof. V. G. Kale the Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute toured in Khandesh for 4 days from the 2nd to the 5th instant, visiting a number of co-operative institutions to hear from their office-bearers their experiences and to discuss with them their difficulties, their solutions, and scope for further expansion.

Prof. Kale presided over the annual general meetings of 3 branches of the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd.—Shirpur Branch on 2nd, Parola Branch on 3rd and Sakri Branch on 4th and had an heart-to-heart talk with members of various cooperative societies under each branch. He paid a visit to the West Khandesh District Cooperative Purchase and Sale Union Ltd. on the 3rd instant. He was glad to note the good work being done by the Union and discussed with the office-bearers scope for further expansion of this type of co-operative activity.

On the morning of the 4th instant, he paid a visit to the District Branch of the Provincial Co-operative Institute where he discussed with the Chairman and the other office-bearers about the work before the Institute for the current year. In the evening he lectured under the auspices of the Institute to a distinguished gathering on "Economics and Cooperation." On the morning of the 5th instant, he visited the Dhulia Urban Bank and after seeing the good work done by the Bank had a long talk with the office-bearers about further expansion of the Urban Co-operative activity.

Prof. Kale left Dhulia in the afternoon for Agra.

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WHITE ROSE, NABIN BHARAT

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67, Apollo Street, Fort,
P. O. Box 174 Bombay.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

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(Continued from page 4.)

the Montague-Chelmsford Scheme; but their inability to distinguish the then abnormal scale of expenditure from the normally inelastic and comparatively moderate demands of the Central Government coupled with their anxiety to fortify the Centre in the interest of Safety, etc., made them err on the side of too much of indulgence to the Centre. From this error the Statutory Commission's Report has, indeed, endeavoured to pull them out; and this, doubtless, goes some way towards the solution of the Financial Problem. But when however, departing from the fundamental Principles of Financial Autonomy and the root idea underlying the Act of 1919, the Statutory Commissioners endeavour to keep Provinces financially easy by reviving the discarded devices of joint-heads of Recenue e.g. Income-Tax and Vend-Fees and by creating a vexatious link—between the two spheres of Government, they stumble into errors of a very serious nature. When the plain high-road of Public-Finance is abandoned and ingenuity is displayed in unravelling the tangle by pointing to an unbeaten track, the traveller is not without chances of being taken in the toils. This too refined scheme of Provincial Fund, if properly envisaged by the publicist, will be at once abandoned as the parent of all confusion.

(To Be Continued.)

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kashima Maru ..	19900	....	16Dec
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	....	@18Dec
Calcutta Maru ..	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Teurushi Maru ..	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
xKaga Maru ...	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Jan
*Uwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan
Tokushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan
*Geneva Maru ..	6785	17 Jan.	24 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@10Feb
xTango Maru ..	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec.
Torukuni Maru ..	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.
Takusan Maru ..	10500	7 Jan	21 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Jan	27 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services
Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru ..	24th Nov.	10th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Hankow Maru..	12th Dec.	25th Dec.
Shin-ai Maru ..	18th Dec.	30th Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	25th Dec.	8th Jan
Shinnan Maru ..	3rd Jan.	13th Jan
Hamburg Maru	8th Jan.	22nd Jan.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED,
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'Phone Nos. 22150 and 25475
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN".
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WHITE-LEPROSY?
use **'DHABALIN'** for
Guaranteed easy cure. No dietings. Price—Rs. 4-10 only for a phial. Stockists:—Vigour-Agency, DINAJPUR.

WEAK AND THIN
Children can be made strong and healthy by cuverem tonic "Cuverem Tone" (Regtd.) Ignorance is punished. Deal at Rs. 1 per phial.
Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D. H.S.L., Parbatipur (Rangpur) Bengal.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

Operators Awaiting Bureall Report

AVERAGE EXPECTATION 14,400,000 BALES

Bomaby, Dec. 3.

On Saturday in eNew York Cotton Exchanye was dull and featureless. Operators are awaiting the final Bureau report which is due to-day. The Average estimate of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 14.405,000 Bales, while private estimates range from 13,853,000 Bales to 14,697,000 Bales. We believe it will be a colourless document and probably induce some selling. It is a strange thing that now the crop is mostly gathered yet there are people who believe the Amerilan Cotton irop below 14 million Bales. The Bureao's estimate will be based on 500 lbs. weight per bales and will be about 14½ million bales. The mill industry shows no important improvement and the ionsumption iontinues about 32 per rent under last season. Thus if the present rate of consumption continues, the total consumption of American Cotton will approrimate somewhat 12 million bales. This means an addition of over 2 miolion bales to the cassyover. With these possibilities we see no reason for any material improvement in prlies exlept occasional reactions which will be very difficult to maintain. We still favour short sales for quick turns.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market closed at a decline of 3 points to a rise of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 10.50c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 10,11c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points. The market remained steady on scattered covering and closed at a rise of 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 2 points to 5.68 and sales amounted to 2,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed at a rise of 1 point and Egyptian prices declined 6 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The early decline was followed by rallies, which have not been fully maintained, with the market comparatively quiet and irregular in the latter part of the week. Probably there has been some evening-up prior to the Government Report, but private crop estimates ranging from 13,853,000 to 14,697,000 bales have not apparently affected the market.

Local traders generally expect that Government figures will show little change.

The demand for Spot cotton has been less active, current offerings still being absorbed by dealers against old business or sales of later months.

Mr. Hyde, Secretary for Agriculture, in his annual report says that exchanges are essential but advocates additional regulation and points out that existing legislation does not give the Federal Government authority to limit short selling calculated to demoralise prices.

BOMBAY MARKETS CLOSED

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Bomaby, Dec. 3.

All leading City markets, cotton, Bullion, shares and Stocks, and Grains remained closed to-day.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 10.56 (opening) Lowest 10.41 (11-20 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Commercial appeal estimate crop 14,180,000.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Dec. 6.
Dec. close at 4/11s. 5/8d. up 1/2d.
Mar. close at 5/1s. 3/4d. up 3/8d.
May close at 5/3s 5/8d. up 1/2d.
Wheat Chicago Market.
Dec. per bushel dol. 77-1/8 up 1/8
Mar. per bushel dol. 78-1/2 down 1/4.
May per bushel dol. 81 up 1/8.
Argentine Linseed Quotations.
Feb. 11.78—8.
Mar. 11.85—5.
Wheat Cable: (Chicago.)

"Market closed easy. Prices declined on favourable weather in the South-west and liquidation, declined further on favourable crop reports from South-west and lower North-west markets."

FIRST ALL-ASIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Atiya Begum Sahiba, the founder and leader of the Educational Reform Circle, Bombay, has been invited as a special delegate, to the First All-Asia Educational Conference, Benares. The subjects of her discourses under the different heads are: The India System of Education and its defects, Rural Education indispensable in the making of a Nation, Foundation Education and Academic Education as stages of education for India.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Spot Prices.

Description	4-12-30	27-11-30.
Bengals F.G.	128	139
Punjab F.G.	126	137

Spot Prices.

Description	4-12-30	27-11-30.
Oomra Fine	153	165
C. P. No. 1 Fine	168	
C. P. No. 2, Fine	161	

Futures.

Hedge Contract	4-12-30	27-11-30
Bengals Dec-Jan. 1931	123	133
Bengals March 1931	126	138
Broach-April-May 1931	183	196
Oomra F. Dec.-Jan. 1931	149	160
Oomra March 1931	152	164

Settlement Rates.

	5-12-30.
Bengals Dec-Jan. 1931	127
Bengals March 1931	129
Broach April-May 1931	184
Oomra F. Dec.-Jan. 1931	152
Oomra March 1931	153

Receipts for week ending 4th Dec:

	1930	1929.
Bengals	16242	16098
Oomras	50803	80952
Dholleras	2636	1082
Broach	34	
Southerns	2246	1191
Persians		50
Americans	2331	1045
Egyptians	1562	94
E. Africans	277	166
Other sorts	4	110
Total	76135	100788

Exports for week ending 4th Dec:

	Bales.
United Kingdom	275
Continent	15294
China	4345
Japan	26483
Coast Ports	883
Total	47280

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR:

Europe	440
China, Japan and Coast Ports	15339
Total	15779

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 4th Dec:

1930	362323
1929	411320
1928	314314
1927	364033
1926	229805

Exports from 1st Sept. to 4th Dec.

	1930	1929	1928
United Kingdom.	9653	15187	5785
Continent	118751	168128	169017
China	98215	24372	46252
Japan	281926	154600	242901
Coast Ports	5106	4267	5701
U.S.A.	109	14458	3355
Total	511760	381012	473051

Bales.

Total exports by rails 1st Sept. to 4th Dec. 1930	31,471
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 4th December 1930	147,028
Same period last year	211,922
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 4th Dec. 1930	425,839
Same time last year	675,945

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE:
(Imports of American Cotton.)

	Bales.
Purchase of American cotton from 1st Sept. to Aug. 31st 1931	(a) 28,485
American cotton arrived in India 1st Sept. to 4th Dec. 1930	(b) 8,800
American cotton at Sea For India	(c) 10,634

(a) These figures are voluntary returns and cannot be guaranteed as either accurate or complete.
(b) Includes cotton arrived but not cleared.
(c) From advices required by Government Notification.

LALA HARKISHENLAL HONOURED.

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A grand reception was accorded to a distinguished guest Lala Harkishenlal, B. A. (Cantab) Barat-Law, the well known industrial and commercial magnate and the founder of Bharat Insurance Coy., Ltd., during his recent visit to Bombay. He paid a visit to the Company's Branch office situate at Commissariate Building, Hornby Road, Bombay and was welcomed by the representatives, and the members of the office staff of the Bombay Sub-office. Several policy holders, the Company's Medical examiners and Insurance Officials of Sister Institutions took part in the function. Those present were introduced to the guest by Mr. V. B. Beheray, the local manager of the Company. All the guests spent a pleasant time in exchanging their views on insurance matters freely with the honoured guest, who was profusely garlanded. As the business of Bombay Sub-Office is increasing considerable, it has been decided by the company to establish early a Local Board in Bombay to deal more expeditiously with the proposals, claims, agency appointments and other cognate matters.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Egmore, South Indian Railway, wires under date 6th December:—Through running will be resumed on the metre gauge main line from 17 hours to-morrow (7th December). The first train to leave Madras ... and Villupuram No. 208 Shuttle.—A. P.

Y. M. C. A. SPORTS' MEETING

—:o:—

D'Avoine Wins Championship

Revived after an interval of several years the Inter-Branch Y. M. C. A. Sports was held at the Oval yesterday before a large crowd. A feature of the sports was the participation of the Municipal Playground and Social Welfare Centres.

P. A. D'Avoine representing Proctor Branch was the Champion of the meeting. He was in fine form throughout.

The following are the results:—

100 YARDS FLAT RACE
Time 10 1/5 seconds.
1. P. A. D'Avoine
2. Pte. Warren
3. H. D'Silva.

PUTTING THE SHOT.
Distance 35 feet 8 inches.
1. Pte. Warren
2. P. A. D'Avoine
3. G. Greengrass.

440 YARDS FLAT RACE.
Time 56 seconds.
1. S. Ball
2. Mohan
3. Ganpat.

ONE MILE FLAT RACE.
Time 5 minutes 26 2/5 seconds.
1. A Petty
2. L. Romer.
3. D. Lonas

220 YARDS FLAT RACE
Time 23 2/5 seconds.
1. P. A. D'Avoine
2. H. D'Silva
3. H. Wilson

LONG JUMP.
Distance 20 feet 4 inches
1. H. Lincoln
2. Snow
3. Duncan

880 YARDS FLAT RACE
Time 2 minutes 17 2/5 seconds.
1. A. Petty
2. S. Ball
3. D. Lonas

75 YARDS STAFF FLAT HANDICAP RACE.
1. Henderson-Moses
2. H. W. Bryant
3. Webster.

120 YARDS HURDLES.
Time 15 seconds.
1. P. A. D'Avoine
2. H. Wilson
3. L. Romer.

HIGH JUMP.
Height 5 feet 6 inches
1. H. Lincoln.
2. Watson
3. Wilson

ONE MILE RELAY RACE.
Time 4 minutes 20 seconds
1. Y. M. C. A. Proctor
2. Y. M. C. A. Central
3. A. S. Welfare

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA. LTD.

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Progress During 9 Months Of 1930.

Mr. Alfred P. Sloan (Jr.), President, General Motors Corporation, issued a statement recently from which the following extracts are given:—

"During the first nine months of the current year, the total net earnings, operating and non-recurring, of General Motors Corporation were dolls. 131,403,125 (Rs. 36,53,00,868). After deducting preferred dividends this is equivalent to dolls. 2.85 (Rs. 7.92) per share on the common stock. This includes net earnings of dolls. 25,470,697 (Rs. 7,08,08,538) or doll. 0.53 (Rs. 1.47) per common share in the third quarter.

"The progress of the Corporation, however, cannot be measured entirely by the above results. Two additional factors, of greater relative importance this year than last, are, first, that during this period General Motors obtained a larger percentage of the total automobile business in the United States, as measured by new car registrations, than in 1929 and in August obtained in excess of 36 per cent. of the domestic business. Secondly, the Corporation's net profit is not greatly out of line with the volume of production. At the same time, inventories of raw materials and finished products and dealers' stocks of cars and trucks on hand were reduced, while cash and net working capital were substantially increased.

LIST OF DONATIONS RECEIVED

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The following donations for the Relief works are received:—

Previously acknowledged and announced Rs. 3,380, Seth Ramanlal Balakhidas Rs. 100, The Seeds Trader's Association, Bombay Rs. 251; Collection thro. Mr. Narsinji B. Desai, Mehsana Rs. 113-12-0. Mr. V. L. Mehta, Andheri Rs. 20; Mr. S. K. Nayampalli, Bombay Rs. 25; Mr. Mohanlal L. Desai, Imperial Bank, Ahmedabad Rs. 25; Collection thro. Mr. Desai, Station, Chimanbhai, Tel. Inspector, Mehasasna, Rs. 1,000 Mr. S. M. San, Bombay Rs. 500; Mr. G. D. Birla Calcutta Rs. 500; The Indian Merchant's at Shanghai Rs. 400; Mr. Jairamdas Naumal, Karachi Rs. 250; Messrs. Doongarsi and Sons, Karachi Rs. 250; Messrs. Jaswantrai and Sons, Karachi Rs. 250 Thee Ice Machinery Mart Lahore Rs. 200; Mr. Shivjee Veljee Kothare, Karachi Rs. 200; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurudas Kt. Bombay Rs. 200; One Gentleman, Karachi Rs. 150; One Gentleman, Shikarpur Rs. 100; Messrs J. B. Advani and Co., Ltd. Rs. 100; Mr. Rochiram Thakerdas Rs. 100; Mr. R. B. Brijlal Jagannath Rs. 100; Seth Balgovindji Rs. 100; The Maharaj Sahiba of Shirmoor Rs. 100; Mr. B. J. Aga Rs. 51; Mr. Vasaimal Panjumal Rs. 50; Seth Gopaldas Rs. 25; Mr. Gulbrai Shikarpur Rs. 25; Mrs. K. F. Kolambin, Baroda Rs. 25; The Ramkrishna Mission Calcutta, Rs. 100; Mr. K. P. Iyer, Hyderabad Rs. 20; Mr. Shamdas Gidwani Rs. 20; The Government Relief Fund Sukkur Rs. 3,000 Total Rs. 18,699-3-0 Donations below Twenty rupees, Rs. 341, Grand Total Rs. 19,032.

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..or..."another store"!

If they do not have CAFIASPIRIN, legitimate "Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin and Caffeine (the popular heart tonic), in one place, try another. It is well worth the trouble of walking a little farther to obtain the pure and genuine "Bayer" Tablets, prescribed by physicians for many years, famous the world over and worthy of absolute confidence. CAFIASPIRIN is unique in its safe and quick effects. It is made specially for the tropics and does not affect the heart or kidneys. Tubes of 20 "Bayer" Tablets are dispensed in cartons protected by the BAYER CROSS. Make sure that the tube you buy has this guarantee of safety. When you want only one dose, ask for "Bayer's Red Envelope All-India", which contains 2 "Bayer" Tablets of CAFIASPIRIN and only costs 1 anna. Be careful! Avoid the dangers of substitutes and imitations. Say "Bayer's CAFIASPIRIN" not just "Aspirin Tablets" or something else.

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ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
SPECIAL facilities for fixed deposit, Savings Bank Accounts and Current Accounts etc.
Special Advantages Loan Schemes:—
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Applications are invited from influential and energetic Indians to popularise the distribution of Loans from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 at an interest of 9 per cent P. A. according to the special rules of the department on the following remuneration:—

1. Organisers on Rs. 25 plus Rs. 10 T. A.
2. Supervisors on Rs. 80 plus Rs. 25 T. A.
3. District Superintendents on Rs. 150 plus Rs. 55 T. A.
4. Divisional Superintendent on Rs. 275 plus Rs. 125 T. A.

Also bonus to all classes of employees on approved service. For full particulars please apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

	Season To Date.	This Week.	Season To Date.	Week.	
	Corresponding Season 1929-30.		This Season 1930-31.		
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	9,095	392	9,348	425	bales.
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	2,925	133	3,003	152	,,
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,413	330	3,513	341	,,
Of which to Japan	399	42	496	46	,,
Of which to China	174	23	79	9	,,
Of which to G. B.	340	74	671	46	,,
Of which to Germany	336	69	994	80	,,
Stock at New York	.....	232	.....	90	,,
Stock at U. S. Ports	.....	4,104	.....	2,543	,,
Stock at U. S. interior towns	.....	1,798	.....	1,448	,,
World's visible supply	.....	9,987	.....	8,033	,,
Of which American cotton	.....	8,136	.....	6,203	,,
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	4,007	192	5,437	310	,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,187	238	5,940	302	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

NERVES OF IRON.

IRON is the life of the blood and the blood is the life of the body. Red Rich blood feeds the nerves, poor anaemic blood starves them. It is not without reason that "a man of iron Nerve" means all over the world, a man of courage, brains, vitality and endurance. Lack of Iron in the blood leads to weakness, timidity, loss of energy and instability of character. Weak blood cannot feed the nerves and we succumb readily to diseases both physical and mental.

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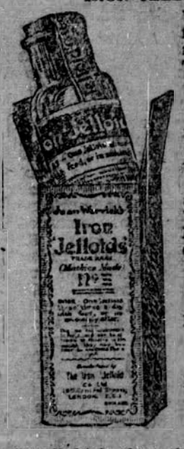

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY:: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1930.

CHARGE AGAINST SERGEANT.

—:o:—

Maratha Girl's Allegation

ECHO OF "BLACK SUNDAY" INCIDENT

A charge of kidnapping has been brought against a Bombay sergeant by a young Marathi girl who states that she was one of those removed to Vikhroli on October 26 which is known as "Black Sunday."

Prabhabai Baburao Parker, a girl, aged 14, in her complaint filed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday, stated that she was residing at 7th Kamatipura Lane and her grandmother was her lawful guardian. On October 26, she went to the Esplanade Maidan to witness the flag salutation ceremony. She was holding a national flag. Several officers, mounted police, and police constables were also present. Some of them tried to snatch away the national flag, and on her trying to resist their endeavour she was assaulted by a sergeant and some police sepoy who by the use of great force and violence succeeded in wresting the flag from her hand.

"I was put into a police van, she continued, along with 13 other females. The sergeant who sat in the van and ordered the driver to drive on. I had absolutely no idea at that time as to where the said van was being taken. The van drove away, we being under the impression that we were being taken to jail. After it had driven for about an hour it was suddenly stopped at a lonely place which we subsequently discovered was somewhere at Ghatkonar and Bhandup. —Thereafter the sergeant ordered us to get down at a lonely place on the road.

"We were all surprised at this order, and at first refused to get out asking him to take us either to Bombay or to a jail. The sergeant, however, insisted on our leaving the van and told us that we must get out, and look out for ourselves. Eventually we were constrained to leave the car, and were thus left suddenly in an unknown, lonely and deserted place without any means."

Proceeding she stated that immediately afterwards Messrs. Bhagwanji K. Desai and Natvarlal V. Shah who were proceeding along in a car stopped at their request and after seeing their plight took them to the bungalow of one Mr. Ratansey Damodar Mavjee as Bhandup. —The latter gave them all possible assistance and a philanthrophic gentleman gave them their railway fare for Bombay.

The accused had absolutely no justification for taking her beyond the limits of the town and Island of Bombay. "His Act was unlawful, arbitrary and unjustifiable, and in leaving me and other ladies in a lonely and uninhabited place he exposed us to great risks. "She therefore charged the sergeant as stated above and requested the Court to forward the information to the Police Commissioner, asking him to furnish the name of the Sergeant who was in charge of the van.

The Magistrate sent the information to the Police Commissioner.

Mr. J. J. Cursetji, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the complainant.

"RELEASE MR. VITHALBHAI PATEL FORTHWITH"

"Hindu's" Suggestion To Government

"Hindu" writes:—

It is a sad reflection on the mentality that has guided the Government of India and the Local Governments concerned in the treatment of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, that the circumstances under which a distinguished Indian has been transported two thousand miles across the country from Ambalia to Combatore should be mystified beyond measure and the public that loves and honours him should be left to gather whatever information they could get in spite of the unmeaning and unnecessary precautions and draw their own conclusions. Certain facts, however, seem to be beyond dispute from all that could be gathered outside Governmental auspices. Mr. Patel has been removed from Ambalia because his state of health urgently demanded his transfer to a warmer climate. Mr. Patel's general condition is extremely weak and he had not only to be accompanied by a medical officer but had to break his journey thrice during the transit as he was unable to stand the strain of it. Mr. Patel, it is known to his friends, was keeping indifferent health for many months prior to his imprisonment, his piles and intestinal complaints having given him a great deal of suffering and discomfort. There can be no doubt that the conditions under which he had to undergo his imprisonment in Ambala have worsened his state of health seriously. He has had to be helped in his movements when getting in and getting out of the train. Mr. Patel, we believe, has already undergone more than three months out of the six months' imprisonment imposed on him and it is difficult to see what purpose the Government seek to serve by compelling him to undergo the rest of his term, which was the maximum awardable under the law. It has been stated that the doctors have not yet been able to completely diagnose his ailment and that X-ray examination—for which it would seem there is provision in Coimbatore and not in Ambala—will enable them to do so. The Government of India, who are fully cognisant of the facts of the situation, owe it to themselves, in the barest discharge of humane duties to a distinguished ex-President of the Assembly, to release Mr. Patel forthwith.

—:o:—

Mr. Patel Taken To Basin Bridge.

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

Mr. V. J. Patel was taken last night by the Blue Mountain Express for Coimbatore. A large number of students and Gujarati merchants assembled on the Central Station platform to have his darshan. They waited till the departure of the train but the train left the station without Mr Patel.

It was later learnt that the City Police at about 9 p.m. took Mr. Patel from the Penitentiary in a taxi with two prison vans full of reserve constables to the Basin Bridge Station. Before Mr. Patel was brought to the Basin Bridge, the police vans conveying reserve constables with baths reached the station. They were detailed on the arrival platform throughout. Mr. Patel accompanied by a doctor and a police officer soon after reaching the station was helped down from the taxi and brought to the platform where he was offered a chair. In the meanwhile a number of Gujarati merchants getting scent of the fact that he was being taken to Basin Bridge Station came in their cars to the station but at the entrance to the platform they were held up by the police. These merchants waited outside the station and made a demonstration.

It was about 9-25 p.m. when the Blue Mountain Express steamed into the Basin Bridge Station and as arranged previously the train was specially stopped.

Two first class compartments were reserved in the centre of the train for Mr. Patel. The police were loading the samans, which included some cooking utensils when a police sergent told Mr. Patel "come in please" Mr. Patel said that the luggages might be loaded first. After that with the help of two police sergeants Mr. Patel got into the compartment with some difficulty. In the meanwhile some of the passengers in the train got down and collected near the compartment.

Mr. Patel after getting into the compartment was found breathing heavily, apparently owing to the strain. The doctor who had boarded the compartment first spread the bed and asked Mr. Patel to lie down.

Two city police sergeants got into the next compartment to escort him up to Coimbatore. A police officer asked the doctor whether the train could be started. The doctor replied "yes" and the police officer cried out "everything O.K. start." The guard of the train who had come near the compartment blew his whistle and the train started. As the train was leaving the station those people who had gathered outside the station raised shouts of "Gandhi-ki-jai."

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT.

Vigorous Picketing Tells

BHAVNAGAR DEALERS SEAL STOCK.

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 8.

Bhavnagar picketing activities continue as vigorously as before. Fifty-three dealers have got their foreign cloth stock sealed. Tenth December, being the 31st day of picketing, will be celebrated as a "Picketing Day" when boycott activities will be strengthened and funds for the Mandal will be collected. A procession was organised culminating in a mass meeting. The Mandal has invited all those interested in picketing activities in Kathiawar to meet here on the fourteenth instant to consider the draft constitution for an All Kathiawar Foreign Cloth Picketing Mandal which may henceforth initiate direct and control the picketing activities in the various States in Kathiawar. Youths from various States are requested to arrive here in good numbers before the 14th to attend the said meeting. The Bhavnagar Kapad Association has instructed its members not to sell foreign cloth till "Fagun Sudi" first. But the Bhavnagar public have no faith in such paper resolutions as foreign cloth dealers do not get their foreign cloth sealed which is the only acid test of their *bona fides*.

Faridpur Procession

FARIDPUR, Dec 6.

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(By Mail.)

A procession of men and women paraded the principal streets of the town and terminated in the Ambika Hall where a public meeting was held. Prayers were offered for the recovery of Biseswar Ganguly, an ex-student of the Rajendra College and a prominent Congress worker, who is reported to be suffering from tuberculosis in Hijli Jail.—A. P.

HAMCHADI DACOITY CASE.

Accused's Plea For Providing Defence

"NO MEANS TO BEAR EXPENSES"

NOAKHALI, Dec. 8.

It is understood that the prisoners in the Hamchadi dacoity case, who are in 'hajat' (custody) pending a third ('de novo') trial which is to commence on January 12 in the Sessions Court, had submitted a representation to the authorities submitting that the two previous trials, being prolonged ones, had left them entirely destitute and, as such, they found themselves without any means to bear the expenses of a third. They might, therefore, be defended by an able lawyer at Government expense and pending the trial, they prayed that they might be released on bail.

HUNGER-STRIKE.

They are reported to have sent an ultimatum to the authorities to the effect that, in case of non-compliance with their prayer by November 30, they would have no option but to resort to hunger-strike.

As nothing had been done by the authorities by the specified date, two of the principal accused, viz. Benazir Ahmed and Suresh Sarkar, went on hunger-strike.

MAGISTRATE'S ASSURANCE.

On the news reaching the District Magistrate, he accompanied by the Superintendent of Police, the Civil Surgeon and the Sub-Divisional Officer, interviewed them in jail and told them that, although, in the absence of a charge under Section 302, Indian Penal Code, their defence could not be arranged at Government expense under the standing rules, he would, as a special case, be prepared to recommend it if they submitted a formal petition to that effect.

Upon this assurance they have broken the fast.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

The Hon. General Secretary of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference writes:—

The Reception Committee 5th All-India Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition which will be held in Mysore from the 27th instant, contemplates opening a special court for exhibits from the various Ayurvedic Schools and Colleges of India, Burma and Ceylon to be presented in the names of the respective institutions.

Noakhali Volunteers Released.

—:o:—

NOAKHALI, Dec. 8.

Shah Ahmed Suhrawardy of Lakhmipur, who was awaiting trial on a charge of advocating, as alleged, the "No-tax" campaign, and three other Congress volunteers arrested under the Picketing and Instigation Ordinances, have been released in consequence of the life of the Ordinances having lapsed.—A. P.

TEDIOUS JOURNEY IN ILL-HEALTH

—:o:—

Mr. Patel's Transfer To South Indian Jail.

Pandit Bhagat Ram Shukla writes in the "Tribune":—

The Punjab Government has after all realised that Mr. Patel's health is seriously affected. He has been transferred to Vizagapatam. The Punjab Government has signally failed to get his ailments properly treated Has not the Government flouted the wishes of the people by not appointing a Medical Board to diagnose the cause of the chronic pain in his stomach?

It is said that two cars had come all the way from Lahore with the Lahore police to take Mr. Patel probably to the Lahore Central Jail on or about the 21st of November. This arrangement, it appears, was given up. Lieut.-Colonel Harper Nelson was sent to Ambala and the cars were called back. The result of this visit was again a transfer and not a central place like Poona, or Bombay where full medical aid was available, but against all expectations to Vizagapatam in the Madras Presidency. It is strange indeed that a man of the position and age of Mr. Patel was made to undertake such a tediously long journey at a time, when because of his so many ailments, some of which are of a serious nature, he required complete rest and thorough looking after.

The Government should make its position clear by taking the public into confidence by letting them know all about Mr. Patel's blood pressure, pulse rate and condition of heart.

The Government deputed a special Doctor from Lahore to accompany him all the way to Vizagapatam. It is surprising why the jail Doctor, who had been treating him all this time, was not selected for the purpose.

It is said, that besides the climate, which did not suit him, his food arrangement here was never satisfactory. Then the incident connected with the visit of the Inspector General of Prisons weighted very heavily on him.

JUDGE'S "QUAINT" JUDGMENT

—:o:—

I. C. S. Man "Not Fit"

JUSTICE SIR B. J. DALAL'S STRICTURE

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

"It has been a matter of great sorrow to me to read the quaint judgment of the Sessions Judge who is a member of my service. If this judgment is a sample of his work I must record the opinion that by reason of want of knowledge of law and confusion of thought he is not fit to exercise the onerous duties of a Session Judge where he has the power to impose a penalty up to a sentence of death. The attention of the learned judge in the English department shall be drawn to this opinion of mine." With these remarks Justice Sir B. J. Dalal quashed the conviction of one Chunna under Sec. 201, I. P. C., and set aside the sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by Mr. P. B. Shah, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Muttra.—"The Hindustan Times."

TRAINING CAMP FOR SCOUTMASTERS.

—:o:—

A training camp for Prospective Scoutmasters will be run by Mr. M. V. Venkatewaran, Provincial Scout Secretary, at Lonavla from the 25th December 1930 to the 5th January 1931. A camp fee of Rs. 10 per head to cover the cost of food for the ten days will be charged. Campers are requested to be at Lonavla by 5 p.m. on the 25th of December. They are requested to bring with them their Scout Uniform, including a staff, five feet six inches long, and such other personal belongings as they would require for a stay of ten days in camp. Applications for admission to the camp, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10 should be sent on or before 20th December 1930, to the Provincial Scout Secretary Provincial Scout Headquarters, Bombay.

England Emerges From Three Days' Fog.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

England emerged to-day from three days' fog, and many thousands of tons of passenger and cargo steamers which had been held up in the Estuary of the Thames with thousands of passengers until it was safe to move, proceeded in procession up the river to berths. Four large liners, viz., the "Orvieto" from Australia, the "Ranpura" from Bombay, the "Andalucia Star" from South America and the "City of Calcutta" were docked at Tilbury after being fog-bound for 48 hours.—Reuter.

BURMESE COMMITTEE

—:o:—

Burma's Desire To Be Separate Sovereign State.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

It is understood that the agenda for discussion by the Burmese Committee of the Round Table Conference which will meet at St. James Palace on Monday, which was drawn up and circulated in the week-end is not a lengthy document and it provides, "inter alia", for the discussion of such subjects as Indo-Burmese financial adjustments, defence of Burma as a separate State, conclusion of the Indo-Burmese trade convention, and the position of minorities in the new constitution of Burma and also whether the declarations made from time to time to India by the British Government shall also apply to Burma.

The Burmese quarters emphasise that Burma wants to be a separate Soverign State similar to the Self-Governing Dominions, under the British Crown. In view of the friendly disposition all round to meet Burman's views, it is felt that discussion need not be lengthy. Burma does not present a difficult and intricate problem like India; and it is therefore hoped; in Burmese circles, that the general principles of Burmese separation may easily be settled in a few days, although details of the constitution will necessarily take time. Burma wants to know broad decision as soon as possible.—Reuter.

THE MOSLEY MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

Only Statement Of Policy

NO EMBARRASSMENT TO GOVT.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Rugby.—Sir Oswald Mosley, whose manifesto signed by seventeen other Labour members of Parliament was published last night, says that he and his colleagues have no intention of taking action in Parliament that would result in replacing the present administration by a Conservative Government. The manifesto is a statement of policy designed to meet the present emergency, but can only be carried through if it secures national support. The essential features of manifesto are:

Appointment of an Emergency Cabinet of five Ministers with wide powers; national planning organisation for industrial development; import control planning organisation for industrial development; import control board for foodstuffs with guaranteed price for agricultural products and protection for consumers against unfair prices: Commodity Board for control through licences and tariffs of imported manufactured goods; trade agreements with Dominions, capital expenditure on constructive works, creation of public utility organisation for mass production of houses and building materials and temporary postponement of repayment of War Debt.—B. O. W.

NO IMMEDIATE BENEFIT TO WORKERS.

—:o:—

I. L. P. Disagrees With Mosley Scheme.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

General disagreement with the Mosley manifesto was expressed at the Conference of the National Administrative Council of the Independent Labour Party held in London last evening, Mr. Maxton, M.P., presiding, "because there is no immediate prospect of its proposals practically benefiting workers."—Reuter.

POLICY OF FISCAL FREEDOM.

—:o:—

Better And Safer For Export.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The President of Board of Trade, Mr. William Graham, expressed the opinion last night that the opening Monday, of the New Year would see a steady, if slow, reduction of unemployment. Replying to the criticism regarding Government's decision to allow the Dyestuffs Act to lapse, thus removing import dities on imported dyestuffs, he said that the textile industries employing from three-quarters of a million to a million compared with seven or eight thousand in dye trade had represented to Government that restricting efferts of the art handicapped them. He was convinced that the policy of fiscal freedom was better and safer for great exporting country.—B. O. W.

No Competitors For 1931 Billiards Championship ?

A London message states:—"The Professional Billiards Championship in 1931 will be a fiasco, Lindrum and Davis (holder), having decided not to enter on the ground that the Billiards Association has ignored their request for the adoption of Naples cloth in the championship in view of the fact that this is used throughout the season. It is stated that Newman who will be on tour in Australia will also be unable to compete."

Sir Otto Beit Dead.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Death is announced of Sir Otto Beit.—Reuter.

Sir Otto John Beit, Bt.; K.C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., was born in 1865. He was Director of British South Africa Co., and Rhodesia Railway Ltd.

He was a member of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. Besides he a Trustee of the Rhodes Trust and founded the Beit Memorial Fellowship for Medical Research.

MIDNAPORE MAGISTRATE'S BAN ON MR. SASMAL

—:o:—

Case Referred To High Court.

JUDGE'S INTERPRETATION

MIDNAPORE, Dec. 7.

The Additional District Magistrate of Midnapore had passed an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C., prohibiting Mr. B. N. Sasmal, Bar-at-Law, (who was prominently associated with the late Mr. C. R. Das during the non-co-operation movement of 1920-21) from entering the Midnapore District. Mr. Samsal had moved the Sessions Judge for referring the case to the High Court for the setting aside of the order as it was illegal and not justified from the Police Report.

The matter was taken up by the Sessions Judge, the Public Prosecutor supported the judgment of the Additional District Magistrate and Mr. N. C. De, Bar-at-Law, argued the case on behalf of Mr. Sasmal who was present in the Court. The Court room was crowded by lawyers and the public.

The Sessions Judge informed Mr. Sasmal that he would pass orders later, but said that he would not direct the suspension of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. even if he referred the case to the High Court. So, if he wanted to have it done he should move the High Court direct. He further observed that the order did not seem to prohibit his passing through the district by train to places beyond it and that he could proceed to Balasore via Kharagpur on a professional call.

The Public Prosecutor said that, personally, he would interpret the order in that way, but he did not know what the Magistrate meant. He was directed by the Sessions Judge to communicate it to the authorities concerned.—A. P.

Australia's Representative At Delhi Tamasha.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Melbourne.—The Australian Federal Government has accepted India's invitation to be represented at the opening of the capital, Delhi, in February. A. E. Green, Minister for Defence, will attend the ceremony.—Reuter.

Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital.

—:o:—

The following is a statement of the attendence of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of November last:—

The total attendence was 5,297, out of which 2,506 were males, 1,885 were females and 906 were children. 139 cases were operated upon. The average attendence was 211 during 25 working day of the month.

Oxford 'Varsity Expedition.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec 7.

Rugby.—The Oxford University's Exploration Club's Expedition for investigation of flora and fauna of the tropical forests in British Africa states that the party was in bush for four months and secured more new specimens than on any previous expedition. Bird catchers had posts in treetops 126 feet high and entomologists 135 feet high. Collections brought back include more than 1000 insects, 500 miscellaneous invertebrates, 4000 sats of plants, 37 mammals and over 200 reptiles and birds.—B. O. W.

CABLE ITEMS.

—:o:—

Rugby.—New Zealand Prime Minister accompanied by Mrs. Forbes and party left London on Saturday for a short visit to battlefields and Paris before joining the liner "Ormonde" at Toulon for New Zealand. The Dominions Secretary was present to bid them goodbye.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The following names have been given to the cruisers and destroyers of the 1930 new construction programme: Cruisers of the "Leader" class: "Neptune," "Reunion" and "Achilles"; Destroyer: "Leader" and "Duncan"; Destroyers to be known as the "Defender" class: "Defender," "Daring", "Diamond," "Delight", "Dainty," "Diana," "Duchess" and "Decoy."—B. O. W.

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